

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The Mining Journal is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2360.—VOL. L.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST £1 4s.

JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER.
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

Business transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

Business negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market price. Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded regularly on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.
BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUSTELL.

DEALINGS in the following, or part:—
50 Glenrock, £1 11s. 3d. 50 Prince of Wales, 18s. 9d.
50 Glenroy, 11s. 3d. 100 Parys Copper, £1 2s 6d
50 Grogwinion, £3 2s 6d 50 Pestarena, 7s. 6d.
100 Herodsfoot, £1. 25 Ruby, £6 2s. 6d.
50 Hingston Down, £1 3s 9d. 20 Richmond, £16.
50 Javal, 25 Roman Gravel, £9 12s 6d.
50 Leadhills, £2 5s. 25 S. Indian Gold, £2.
30 Marke Valley, £2 6s 3d. 10 So. Condurow, £1 1/2
50 North D'Ersey, 22s. 20 South Darren, £2 10s.
30 Nouv. Monde, £1 1s 3d. 25 So. E. Wynaad, £1 8s 9d.
50 N. Penstruthal, £1 1/2. 50 S. Penstruthal, 11s 3d.
20 Pandora, 18s. 9d. 40 Trevince Con., 16s 3d.
50 Pen-yr-Oreidd, £1 1/2. 50 West Phoenix, £2.
50 Port Phillip, 10s. 6d. 50 Wheel Crebor, £5.

RAILWAYS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
AMERICAN STOCKS AND SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover in these and all Stock Exchange Securities.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER.
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

Business transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.
RAILWAYS, BANKS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BONDS.
TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS.
Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.
A List of Investments free on application.

BUMPUS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
50 East Caradon, 25 North Busy, £3 6s. 3d.
50 Flagstaff, 22s. 100 Parys Copper, 21s.
25 Frontino, £4 8s. 9d. 70 Pen-yr-Oreidd, £1 1/2
10 Great Laxey, £19 1/2. 40 Panulillo, £4 1/2.
40 Gorseadd and Merilyn, 25 Port Nigel, 35s.
£2 1/2. 60 Prince of Wales, £1 1/2.
100 Glenroy, 14s. 6d. 100 Port Phillip, 10s. 3d.
30 Gawton, 24s. 25 Ruby, £6 2s. 6d.
25 Hingston, 24s. 15 Richmond, £15 1/2.
50 Herodsfoot, 10 Roman Gravel, £9 12s 6d.
75 Indian Glenrock, 30s. 10 Rio Tinto, £17 1/2.
100 Javal, 5s. 6d. 15 South Frances, £1 1/2.
25 Leadhills, £2 5s. 3d. 60 South Indian, £2 1s 6d.
100 Lady Ashburton, 60 S. East Wynaad, 28s.
10 Minera, £10. 5 Tincroft, £17 1/2.
15 Mellanear, 50 Wh. Sisters, £2.
40 Marke Valley, £2 5s 6d. 100 Wh. Jewell, 14s.
50 New Peavor, 35 West Caradon, £1 1/2.
100 Nouv. Monde, 21s 3d. 10 Wh. Grenville, £10 1/2.
60 No. Herodsfoot, 11s. 5 Wheel Peavor, £1 1/2.
20 New Quebrada, £5 6s 3d. 10 Wheel Kitty, £4 16s 3d.

GENERAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.

Mr. Bumpus devotes special attention to these Securities, and is in a position to furnish reliable information and advice to intending investors and others.

Share in **ROUND TIN MINES** should now be bought for an important increase in value and good dividends. The following are particularly recommended:—
WHEAL GRENVILLE. **WEST PEEVOR.**
WHEAL PEEVOR. **NEW PEEVOR.**

WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, SWORN BROKER.
OFFICES: 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

EDWARD R. KIRK, 5, BIRCHIN LANE,
LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

WEEKLY—A SEPARATE EDITION from that which appears in the Journal is published every Wednesday evening, containing "Notes and Prices of the Stock Markets," with Closing Prices. May be had on application.
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury.

W. J. BARTLETT, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK
AND SHARE DEALER, No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

Business transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

W. B. COBB, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares. Fortnightly Settlements on receipt of usual cover.

W. B. COBB, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 28 years).
ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTED FREE OF ANY CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

Notice to Investors and Speculators.
Mr. Cobb has DEALINGS in:—
75 Emma, 50 Pandora, 55 Prince of Wales, 18s. 9d.
20 Frongoch, 55 Prince of Wales, 18s. 9d.
100 Flagstaff, 100 Parys Copper, £1 2s 6d.
50 Glenroy, 11s. 3d. 50 Pestarena, 7s. 6d.
25 Gawton, 25 Roman Gravel, £9 12s 6d.
25 Hingston, 24s. 25 S. Indian Gold, £2.
25 Herodsfoot, 10 So. Condurow, £1 1/2.
25 Hingston Down, 20 South Darren, £2 10s.
50 Javal, 25 So. E. Wynaad, £1 8s 9d.
50 Leadhills, £2 5s. 50 S. Penstruthal, 11s 3d.
100 Lady Ashburton, 40 Trevince Con., 16s 3d.
100 Landegla, 50 West Phoenix, £2.
100 Lady Ashburton, 50 Wheel Crebor, £5.
100 New Wye Valley, 50 Ystwith, £1 1/2.

W. B. COBB, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted in every description of Stocks and Shares. Fortnightly Settlements on receipt of usual cover.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING OFFICES.

Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.,
18, AUSTIN FRIARS,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.'S
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MONTHLY MINING NEWS
—STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES—MINES,
MINERALS, AND METAL MARKETS—SHARE LIST,
No. 824, Vol. XV., for OCTOBER month, is now ready, and
will be sent to customers on application.

Annual Subscription..... 5s. | Single Copy..... 6d.

Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.,
18, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.

Messrs. ALFRED E. COOKE,
DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

SPECIAL BUSINESS.
THE INVESTORS' GAZETTE,
Every FRIDAY EVENING, Three stamps.

THE "SAFEST GUIDE,"
PROFITABLE ADVICE—LATEST NEWS.

ALFRED E. COOKE,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

(Over 13 years at the above offices, adjoining the Stock Exchange, with which they are in DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)

STOCKS AND SHARES,
FOREIGN BONDS, TELEGRAPHS, TRAMWAYS, RAILWAYS, AND
OTHER LEADING SECURITIES.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCKBROKER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

Business transacted in all Stock Exchange Securities. British and Foreign
Mines for cash or fortnightly accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.
BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAYS,
TELEGRAPHS, INSURANCES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SECURITY DEALT IN, at net prices, cash or for the account. Mines
inspected in any part of the United Kingdom for a small charge. No charge
for recommendations to ordinary customers, but to those who have not dealt
with Mr. R., a charge of One Guinea is made for the Select List of Mines
good for Investment or Speculation. Mr. REYNOLDS'S opinions are unbiassed
by proprietorship or otherwise, and his facts are gathered at considerable
trouble and expense.

Mr. REYNOLDS is also a buyer and seller of Shares in the leading Mines
such as Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, East Pool, West Basset, South Frances,
West Kitty, North Busy, Wheel Peavor, West Peavor, New Kitty, &c.

Apply to—**JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**
37, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 22 YEARS.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Princes-street.

See Mr. REYNOLDS'S remarks on page 1291.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
38, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

WEST CREBOR, PARYS, and NEW WEST CARADON specially recom-
mended.

SHARES BOUGHT OR SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. KINS AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
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Special information respecting Tin, Lead, and Copper Mines.

MR. CHARLES J. SIMS,
MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, DRAPER'S GARDENS,
LONDON, E.C.

STOCKS AND SHARES.
FOREIGN BONDS, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, GAS, INSURANCE,
IRON, COAL, and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Prices, with reliable information, forwarded on application to—
Messrs. H. R. LEWIS AND CO.,
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE,
LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL INFORMATION in the SELECTION of MINING SECURITIES.
The "MINING TELEGRAPH" published monthly, and the "WEEKLY PRICE
LIST" may be had on application.

Messrs. DALSTON AND CO., of 29, THREADNEEDLE-
STREET, E.C., the promoters of TIN HILL MINE, advertised on page
1297, are so assured of its success that they hereby undertake to defray to any
persons interested ONE-HALF of the INSPECTION FEES of six different
Mining Inspectors or other competent authority chosen by themselves, amount-
ing in the aggregate to £12.
No one is asked on this account to take shares.
One inspection only granted to one individual.

Messrs. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1861.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury; and
BARCLAY, BEVAN, and CO., Lombard-street, E.C.

MR. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Can SELL the following SHARES at prices annexed:—
50 Almada, 12s. 20 Emma, £4 20 Panulillo, £4 14s.
50 Birdseye, 36s. 3d. 30 Prince of Wales, 18s.
25 Brazilian Gold, 24s. 25 Flagstaff, £1 2s. 6d. 50 Port Phillip, 10s. 3d.
10 Bitch United, 20 Frontino, £4 10s. 50 Pestarena, 7s. 6d.
30 Carnarvon, 18s. 25 Glenrock Gold, £11 1/2 75 Rossa Grande, 5s.
30 Colorado, £2 14s. 25 Great Holway, 10 Ruby Silver, £6 1/2.
50 Cambrian, 21s. 20 Herodsfoot, 20s. 10 Roman Gravel, £9 12s 6d.
60 Chontales, 5s. 9d. 25 Hingston, 19s. 10 Richmond, £15 1/2.
25 Devon Gt. Un., £2 1/2. 00 Killireth, 6s. 3d. 50 So. E. Wynaad, £1 7s 6d.
50 Don Pedro, 15s. 50 Lady Ashburton, £1 1/2 40 South Crebor, £1 1/2.
25 Devala Moyer, £2 11s 6d. 20 Leadhills, £2 5s. 20 S. Indian Gold, £2 1s 3d.
10 Devon Consols, £13 1/2 30 Marke Valley, £2 4s. 50 United Van and Glyn
15 Eberhardt, £2 15s. 15 New Quebrada, £5 1/2 Lead, 11s. 3d.
80 Exchequer, 10s. 50 Nouv. Monde, 21s 3d. 30 West Devon, £1 1/2.
15 East Caradon, £3 2s. 50 Parys Copper, 22s. 20 Wheel Jane, 16s. 6d.

WEST LISBURN MINE strongly recommended.
BUYER of 50 West Chiverton, 40 East Lovell, or any part.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
10, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SOUTH WHEEL CREBOR.—Mr. ALFRED THOMAS has business both as buyer
and seller in these shares.

Just published.
MINING INVESTMENTS.
"What to Select, and What to Avoid," by ALFRED THOMAS, 10, Coleman
street, London, E.C. Will be forwarded on receipt of 12 stamps.

ESTABLISHED 1852.
HENRY GOULD SHARP,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 42, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.
INVESTORS should act with caution, especially at the present
time. SHAREHOLDERS should look to their Investments,
there being so many "bores" Companies afloat, and others being
daily brought out, which will only end in loss to the Investor.

SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.
Contains every information necessary for Shareholders and
Investors. It is the most "RELIABLE GUIDE" of the day.
It contains all the best Paying and Safest Investments.

CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES,
should act only upon SOUND ADVICE and Reliable Information.
Having had TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE upon
the Markets I am in a position to give Advice and recommend
Safe and Profitable Investments in all Stocks and Shares.

INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS AND SHARES.
British, Foreign, Colonial, Railways.
Banks, Tramways, Gas, Dock.
Telegraphs, Shipping, Financial, Land.
Insurance, Trusts, Foreign Stocks, Mines, &c.

SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR,
for NOVEMBER should be CONSULTED. 12 pages. (Post Free).
It is a "SAFE GUIDE." Gives Dividends when paid, Reports,
Markets, Prices, &c. Advice to Investors and Shareholders.

DIVIDENDS, 4 TO 7 AND 10 PER CENT.
Safe Guaranteed Investments in British and Foreign Railways,
Debenture and Preference Stocks, American and Colonial, and
Miscellaneous Stocks and Shares of every description, &c.

SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR,
is ISSUED MONTHLY, 12 pages. Post free. BUSINESS IN:—
Carn Brea, Herodsfoot, West Basset.
Derwent, Minera, West Frances.
Devon Great Consols, Monna, West Phoenix.
Devon Great United, Roman Gravel, Wheel Basset.
Dolcoath, South Darren, Wheel Crebor.
East Craven Moor, South Frances, Wheel Jane.
East Pool, Tincroft, Wheel Jewell.
Great Laxey, Van, Wheel Peavor.

FOREIGN AND GOLD MINES:—
Bilbao Iron, Indian Glenrock, Rio Tinto.
Cape Copper, Indian Phoenix, Sth. E. Wynaad.
Devala-Moyar, Richmond, South Indian.
Hultafall, Ruby and Dunderberg, St. John del Rey.

BUSINESS AT CLOSE PRICES IN ALL THE ABOVE MINE SHARES.

CHEAP SHARES AT PRESENT PRICES:—
Derwent, £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d. Monna, £15 to £15 5s.
East Caradon, 37s. 6d. to 40s. Roman Gravel, £9 5s. to £9 10s.
Glenroy, 11s. to 12s. South Darren, 45s. to 47s. 6d.
Herodsfoot, 17s. 6d. to £1. Wheel Jane, 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
Marke Valley, £2 1/2 to £2 3/4. Wheel Jewell, 15s. to 17s.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, Stock and Share Broker, 42, Poultry, London, E.C.

BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. EDWARD ASHMEAD, 2, DRAPER'S GARDENS,
LONDON, E.C.
MINING SECRETARY, AUDITOR, AND ACCOUNTANT.

MR. F. REED WILSON
DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,
30, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.

Mr. WILSON begs to direct attention to the fact that he has, at the instance
of numerous correspondents, opened an agency for the purchase and sale of
Shares.

Mr. WILSON has had a life-long initiation into the mysteries of British and
Foreign Mines, both as a large holder of shares and manager of companies, and
he thinks he is qualified by long and dear experience to give sound and honest
advice as to investments in such securities.

All transactions must be for cash, or fortnightly settlement, and speculative
bargains in mining shares will not be entertained without substantial cover.

Mr. WILSON subjoins a list of mines with whose intrinsic or prospective merits
he is intimately acquainted.

East Crebor. **North Herodsfoot.**
East Van. **Parys Copper Corporation.**
Derwent. **Roman Gravel.**
Leadhills. **South Caradon.**
Lead Era. **Wheel Basset.**
Morfa Du. **Wheel Grenville.**
Brazilian Gold. **Frontino and Bolivia.**
Colombian Hydraulic. **Richmond.**
Consolidated. **Ruby.**
Devala Moyer. **South East Wynaad.**
Emma. **South Indian.**

NORTH HERODSFOT.—These shares are strongly recommended for a rise.
The shaft will be cleared to the 70 this week, and within a fortnight the men will
be in the 80 ft. level, where it is known that a rich body of ore is standing.
Present price, 10s. to 12s. per share.

WHEEL BASSET.—£4 1/2 to £5—will go much higher.

INVESTMENTS.—The BEST SELECTIONS for QUICK
PROFITABLE RETURNS from Sound marketable Securities—the outlay
comparatively small, the gain frequent and considerable, the latter having
doubled the amount of the former last account. Our selections for this account
important. Great results expected.

Address, Messrs. HUME and Co., Financial Agents, Crosby Hall Chambers,
London, E.C.

N.B.—Mine Shares also Bought or Sold.

FRANCIS FRANCIS,
CORN EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, CHESTER.
Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in HALKYN DISTRICT DRAINAGE, RHYDALUN,
RHODESMOR, NORTH HENDRE, and PEN-YR-ORSEDD.

Also, in PITANGUI (Gold), BRAZILIAN GOLD MINES, SANTA BAR-
BARA, and WEST FRONTINO.

MR. JOHN L. M. FRASER,
(Fourteen Years at the Great Miners' Mines)
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, &c.,
GREENFIELD HOUSE, WREXHAM.

Visits the principal Mines in the MINERA, LLANARMON, MOLD, and FES-
TINIOG Districts, and can give, when required, the most reliable information,
that may save thousands of pounds.

ON SALE.—HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL, and PORTABLE WINDING and
PUMPING ENGINES, LIFTS OF PUMPS, PIT HEADS, SAW BENCHES,
MINING STEEL, a complete SET of GOLD MINING PLANT, &c. Enquiries
courted.

Investors should at once apply for particulars of certain Mines that will
advance in price from 300 to 500 per cent.

INCREASED VALUE OF WATER-POWER.

MACADAM'S VARIABLE TURBINE.

This Wheel (which is now largely in use in England, Scotland, and Ireland) is the only one yet invented which gives proportionate power from both large and small quantities of water. It can be made for using a large water supply, and yet work with equal efficiency through all variations of quantity down to a fifth, or even less if required. It is easily coupled to a steam-engine, and in this way always assists it by whatever amount of power the water is capable of giving, and therefore saves so much fuel.

This Turbine is applicable to all heights of fall. It works immersed in the tail-water, so that no part of the fall is lost, and the motion of the Wheel is not affected by floods or back-water.

References to places where it is at work will be given on application to—

MACADAM BROTHERS AND CO., BELFAST.

WIRE ROPES.
JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT

PATENTERS. ESTABLISHED 1770.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED

Patent Round and Flat Wire Ropes

From the very best quality of Charcoal and Patent Steel Wire. Galvanized Wire, Ropes for Ships' Rigging, Galvanized Signal and Fencing Strand, Copper Rope, Lightning Conductors, Colliery Ropes and Steam Plough Ropes made from the best Patent Improved Steel Wire.

PATENT ROUND AND FLAT HEMP ROPES, Hemp, Flax, Engine Yarn, Cotton Waste, Tarpauling, Oil Sheets, Brattice Cloth, Wagon Covers, &c., &c.

UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

CITY OFFICE—No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

All communications to be forwarded to the BIRMINGHAM ADDRESS.



PARIS, 1875. MEDAL.



ORDER OF THE CROWN OF PRUSSIA.



FALMOUTH, 1887. SILVER MEDAL.

A DIPLOMA—HIGHEST OF ALL AWARDS—given by the Geographical Congress, Paris, 1875—M. Favre, Contractor, having exhibited the McKean Drill alone as the MODEL BORING MACHINE or the St. Gothard Tunnel.

SILVER MEDAL of the Highland and West of Scotland Agricultural Society, 1875—HIGHEST AWARD.

At the south end of the St. Gothard Tunnel, where

THE MCKEAN ROCK DRILLS

Are exclusively used, the advance made during eight consecutive weeks, ending February 7, was 24'90, 27'60, 24'80, 28'10, 28'30, 27'10, 28'40, 28'70 metres. Total advance of south heading during January was 121'30 metres, or 133 yards.

In a series of comparative trials made at the St. Gothard Tunnel, the McKean Rock Drill continued to work until the pressure was reduced to one-half atmosphere (7½ lbs.), showing almost the entire motive force to be available for the blow against the rock—a result of itself indicating many advantages.

The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY has adopted these Machines for the SEVERN TUNNEL; the LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY for the FESTINIOG TUNNEL; and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT for several Public Works. A considerable number of Mining Companies are now using them. Shafts and Galleries are driven at from three to six times the speed of hand labour, according to the size and number of machines employed, and with important saving in cost. The ratio of advantage over hand labour is greatest where the rock is hardest.

These Machines possess many advantages, which give them value unapproached by any other system of Boring Machine.

THE MCKEAN ROCK DRILL IS ATTAINING GENERAL USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR MINING, TUNNELLING, QUARRYING, AND SUB-MARINE BORING.

The MCKEAN ROCK DRILLS are the most powerful—the most portable—the most durable—the most compact—of the best mechanical device. They contain the fewest parts—have no weak parts—act without shock upon any of the operating parts—work with a lower pressure than any other Rock Drill—may be worked at a higher pressure than any other—may be run with safety to FIFTEEN HUNDRED STROKES PER MINUTE—do not require a mechanic to work them—are the smallest, shortest, and lightest of all machines—will give the longest feed without change of tool—work with long or short stroke at pleasure of operator.

The SAME Machine may be used for sinking, drifting, or open work. Their working parts are best protected against accidents. The various methods of mounting them are the most efficient.

N.B.—Correspondents should state particulars as to character of work in hand in writing us for information, on receipt of which a special definite answer, with reference to our full illustrated catalogue, will be sent.

PORTABLE BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, BORING STEEL, IRON, AND FLEXIBLE TUBING.

The McKean Drill may be seen in operation daily in London.

MCKEAN AND CO., ENGINEERS

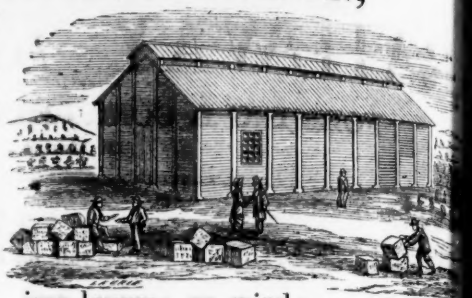
5, RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

MANUFACTURED FOR MCKEAN AND CO. BY MESSRS P. AND W. MACLELLAN, "CLUTHA IRONWORKS, GLASGOW."

GALVANIZED IRON BUILDINGS AND IRON ROOFING.

SAMUEL C. HEMMING AND CO., 47, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

Manufacturers of every description of IRON BUILDINGS and IRON ROOFING, beg to draw attention to their Speciality of Construction of Iron Buildings, now becoming so generally approved by the introduction of galvanized iron louveres to open and shut, as per sketch (verandah may be added). Any of the spaces in walls can be made into doors, or they can be filled in from top to bottom with galvanized corrugated iron, or with galvanized iron louveres or windows, and with without light and ventilation in roof.



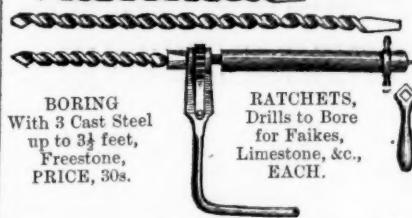
WORKS: OLD FORD, LONDON.

Numerous drawings may be seen at the Office, 47, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. ESTABLISHED 1851.

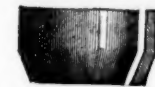
ARCHIBALD BAIRD AND SON,

Depot for Colliery Specialities: B67, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

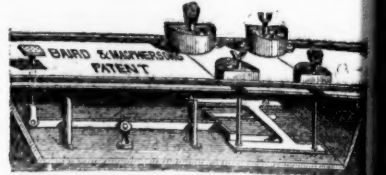


BORING With 3 Cast Steel up to 34 feet, Freestone, PRICE, 30s.

RATCHETS, Drills to Bore for Faikes, Limestone, &c., EACH.



BAIRD'S IMPROVED SOLID MOULDED GUTTA PERCHA PUMP BUCKETS, Price, 3s. 9d. per lb



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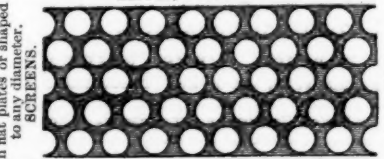
Export Orders promptly attended to.

PERFORATORS, WIRE WEAVERS, AND GENERAL IRONMONGERS,

J. AND F. POOL,

COPPERHOUSE, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

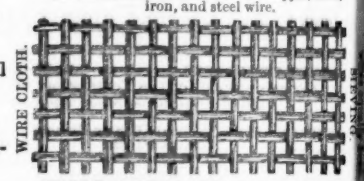
Millimeter holes perforated in sheet-copper, brass, IRON, steel, and zinc.



JIGGER-PLATES AND CYLINDRICAL SIEVES.

Manufacturers of Stamps-Grates, Sieves, and Riddles, for Mining and other purposes, by Self-acting Steam Machinery.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT Awarded by the Mining Institute of Cornwall for SIEVES AND GRATES, Shown at the Annual Exhibition, 1879.



JIGGER-BOTTOMS AND CRUSHER SIEVES.

SPECIALITY.—Thick Copper, Brass, Zinc, and IRON Perforations, Classifying-Sieves, Pierced Pulveriser and Stamps-Grates up to 289 holes to the square inch, Copper bottom "Tinsifts," Spigot and Faucet Zinc Air-pipes, Powder Charges, &c.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS FURNISHING.

THOMPSON AND CO.

THREE PARCELS OF CROCKERY,

- AS UNDER:—
No 1.—One DINNER SERVICE, Marone, Emerald, Blue, or Pink and Gold, for Twelve Persons; one BREAKFAST SERVICE, same choice of Colours and Gold; one TOILET SET, with Slop Jar and Sponge Tray, same choice of Colours and Gold. FREE ON RAIL FOR £10. Quotations for goods of higher quality on application.
No 2.—One DINNER SERVICE, Ruby, Emerald, or Blue and Gold; one TEA SERVICE (China), same choice of Colours and Gold; one TOILET SET, same choice of Colours and Gold. FREE ON RAIL FOR £2 5s.
No 3.—One DINNER SERVICE, Emerald or Blue, not Gilt; one TEA SERVICE (Earthenware), ditto ditto; one TOILET SET ditto ditto; one SET JUGS, ditto ditto. FREE ON RAIL FOR £1 5s.

The Goods are of sound quality and sterling value, and the difference in price from what is usually charged in shops is the cost to the public of retail profits and credit.

Letters to THOMPSON AND CO., STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Cheques crossed Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Burslem.

THE SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

NEAR CHESTER Late the MOLD FOUNDRY COMPANY. Established 1832.)

MAKERS OF MINING MACHINERY. CORNISH PUMPING, WINDING, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF ENGINE, PITWORK, BOILERS, FORGINGS, WATER-WHEELS, ORE CRUSHING, STAMPING, AND DRESS MACHINERY, GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATING MACHINERY, MINING TOOLS, ROCK DRILLS, AIR COMPRESSING ENGINES, and all the necessary accessories for MACHINE BORING. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MACHINERY FOREIGN MINES. SECOND-HAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE. LONDON AGENT:—MR. JOHN F. PEARSE, 6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, E.C.

MESSRS. W. NANCE AND CO MINING ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS, 22, STANLEY STREET WEST, NORTH SHIELDS.

Having Inspected and Managed a large number of Mines at Home and Abroad, are PREPARED TO FURNISH VALUABLE INFORMATION on reasonable terms. French and German spoken.

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY SUPPLIED—DRESSING A SPECIALITY.

THE ONLY COMPLETE AUTOMATIC DRESSING FLOORS EXTANT.

AIR-COMPRESSOR FOR SALE. Vertical Direct-Acting, combined with Steam Engine. Jacketed Air Cylinder, 10½ in. diameter: steam cylinder, 11 in. diameter 18 in. stroke. Other sizes in progress.

ALEX. WILSON AND CO., ENGINEERS,

VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, WANDSWORTH ROAD.

PATENT TRUCK WINCHES, HAULING ENGINES, &c. Over and underground purposes. Worked with air or steam. Strong, simple, and effective.

A. HIGGINSON AND CO., 56, TOWER BUILDINGS, E., LIVERPOOL, W.

THE MINING RECORD. Only \$3.00 a year. 61, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Is the ONLY PAPER in the United States that gives FULL LATEST ACCOUNT from all the GREAT GOLD, SILVER, IRON, and COAL MINES of AMERICA. ORDERS EXECUTED FOR MINING STOCKS. Information free.

ALEX. ROBT. CHISHOLM, Proprietor.

London Office—H. J. CHAWNER, Manager, 3, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW. The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated among Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising and description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general. Offices of the Review: 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W. Remittances payable to W. T. Pringle.

This company...
The mine is in...
In the last 10...
The quantity of...
The estimated...
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Country...

Established...
Samples and...
on receipt of...
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The List of Applications will close on TUESDAY, November 16, for both Town and Country.

The Tankerville Great Consols Company

(LIMITED).

IN 110,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM COOPER, Esq.,
WILLIAM GREAME, Esq.,
E. D. SHAW, Esq.,
SAMUEL YORK, Esq.,

Late Directors of the
Tankerville Mining Company
(Limited).

MR. PETER WATSON will be invited to join the Board when the Purchase of the Plant and Machinery of the Bog and Pennerley Mines is completed.

BANKERS.

ALLIANCE BANK (Limited), Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.

SOLICITOR.

MR. TUFNELL SOUTHGATE, 7, King's Bench Walk, The Temple, London.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.

MR. J. H. MURCHISON, 8, Austin Friars, London.

LOCAL MANAGER.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR WATERS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring the well-known Tankerville, Pennerley, and Bog Lead Mines, together with the extensive plant and machinery thereon, and to work on an extensive scale the said mines, which are situated contiguous to each other in the immediate neighbourhood of the celebrated Snailbeach and Roman Gravel Mines in the rich mineral district of Shropshire.

TANKERVILLE

The mine is in full working order, and is sunk 220 fms. under the adit level, the pitwork being in first-rate condition from top to bottom.

In the last 10 years there have been sold 14,190 tons of lead ore for £189,145, and £58,000 has been paid in dividends, besides £25,000 to £30,000 spent for machinery and dead work. In the year ending 30th June, 1880, 1050 tons of lead ore were sold for the sum of £11,086, or an average of about 87 tons a month.

The quantity of ground opened in the 10 years in sinking shafts and winzes, driving levels and cross-cuts, stoping, &c., was 5316 fms., and the average yield of lead ore for the whole was nearly 2½ tons per fathom.

The estimated value of the mine as it stands is £50,000, and with a capital of £5000 to deepen the shaft and to drive cross-cuts to other well-known lodes, and open out upon them, it is believed that very valuable discoveries will be made.

PENNERLEY

This mine is 130 fms. deep under adit level. The late company sold lead ore and blende for about £60,000, and at about the time when the works were suspended the returns of lead ore were about 70 to 80 tons per month. The machinery (valued at £4000) is all ready to be set to work, and when the mine is drained, the shaft deepened, and new sections of ore ground opened, it is calculated that increased returns will be made.

BOG.

This mine is 175 fms. below adit. The late company sold nearly 1900 tons of lead ore for nearly £20,000, and 1770 tons of blende for £6500; and when suspended for want of funds it is said that the mine was capable of returning 60 to 70 tons of lead ore per month, and about 150 tons blende per month.

As a going concern the plant and machinery are valued at £5500, and with capital to open new ground extensively, good and increasing returns are confidently expected.

AMALGAMATION.

The accompanying reports will give full information on all the three mines, and it will be seen that Mr. Walter Eddy, who has repeatedly inspected them, considers that their being united and under one control is by far the best plan to work them successfully, and he

cannot see how, under such conditions, they can fail to become a large dividend-paying concern: while Captain Harris, the former manager of Pennerley and Bog, says that in his opinion there is not in the Principality a mining undertaking equal to it, and presenting such favourable advantages both in respect of machinery and pit-work, and what is of more vital consequence, the rich courses of lead ore and blende at once available immediately the mines are drained of water, and Capt. Arthur Waters says—"After carefully reading my remarks on these great properties, I trust that you will see the wisdom of carrying out the proposed amalgamation."

LEASES.

Negotiations have for some time been in progress for obtaining leases on more favourable terms than those under which the properties were formerly held, and it is satisfactory to state that important concessions have already been made by the lords, which will prove of material benefit to the company.

CONTRACTS.

The only contracts are the following:—An agreement, dated Oct. 30, 1880, and made between the Tankerville Mining Company (Limited) of the first part, John Henry Murchison and Henry Jervis Alfred of the second part, John Henry Murchison of the third part, and John Henry Augustus Smith of the fourth part, for the transfer of the mines and effects of the old company to this company, and providing for the allotment of the 1000 shares "towards the expenses of and incidental to the formation of the new company" to the said John Henry Murchison, the secretary of this company, as remuneration for his services in connection with its formation. An agreement bearing the same date, and made between Peter Watson of the one part, and John Henry Augustus Smith of the other part, and an agreement bearing the same date, made between John Horne Rowntree of the one part, and John Henry Augustus Smith of the other part.

CAPITAL AND SHARES.

The capital of the company is £110,000, in 110,000 shares of £1 each, in accordance with the following resolution unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tankerville Mining Company (Limited), held on 16th September, 1880, and confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the shareholders of the same company, held on 8th October, 1880:—

That the liquidators be authorised to transfer and sell the property and business of the Tankerville Mining Company (Limited) to another company, formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the plant and machinery of the Tankerville, Bog, and Pennerley Mines, with a capital of not less than £110,000, consisting of 110,000 shares of £1 each, of which 36,000 shares shall be offered for subscription in the first instance

to the shareholders in the Tankerville Mining Company (Limited).

36,000 shares shall be allotted, fully paid up as a bonus, share for share, to the persons who subscribe for, and pay the sum of £1 per share on, the first-named 36,000 shares, and in consideration of their so doing.

36,000 shares shall be allotted, fully paid up, among the shareholders of this company in the proportion of three shares for one, according to their holding in the Tankerville Mining Company (Limited), as part of the consideration for the transfer of the property and business of the Tankerville Mining Company (Limited) being made to the said new company, and on the said new company taking upon itself the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Tankerville Mining Company (Limited), together with the expense of winding up the same.

1,000 shares shall be allotted—fully paid up—and applied in part payment of the purchase money of plant and machinery in the Bog and Pennerley Mines.

1,000 shares shall be allotted—fully paid up—and applied towards the expenses of, and incidental to the formation of, the said new company, and that the liquidators be authorised to make such sale or transfer, and enter into such arrangements for carrying out the above, or such modification thereof, as may appear necessary; and that the liquidators have full power to continue the works at the mine pending the carrying out and completing the above arrangements, and pay the costs occasioned thereby out of the funds of the company, the amount so paid to be repaid to the liquidators by the new company.

110,000 shares.

On the 36,000 £1 shares to be subscribed for and paid on it is not anticipated that more than 5s. per share on application and 6s. on allotment will be required to be called up in the next six months, as this amount, it is expected, will provide ample funds to pay the whole cash purchase money for Bog and Pennerley plant and the Tankerville debts, and leave fully sufficient for working capital for the above-named period.

The shareholders in the late Tankerville Mining Company (Limited) will have the preference in the allotment of shares, and all shares not applied for by them on or before the 16th November, 1880, will, in the discretion of the directors of the Tankerville Great Consols Company (Limited), be allotted to other applicants.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with copies of the before-mentioned contracts, and the reports, may be seen at the Company's office, 8, Austin Friars, London.

THE TANKERVILLE GREAT CONSOLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

CLOSING OF LIST.

Notice is hereby given, that the List of Applications for Shares will close on TUESDAY, November 16, for both Town and Country.—8, Austinfriars, Nov. 10, 1880.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Messrs. ABBOTT and WICKETT, stock and share brokers, Redruth (Nov. 11), write:—During the last few days a considerable business has been done at slightly lower prices. It is probable that the reduced rates now ruling will soon attract the attention of investors, as with the present price of tin several dividend mines will pay a good percentage. Subjoined are the closing prices:—Blue Hills, 3½ to 4; Carn Brea, 87 to 89; Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 11½; Dolcoath, 55 to 56½; East Pool, 35 to 36½; Mellanear, 5 to 5½; New Cook's Kitchen, 7 to 7½; North Bury, 2½ to 3; Pen-an-drea, 1½ to 2; Penarvon, 7 to 7½; Santa Gertrude, 175 to 180; South Condurow, 10½ to 11; South Crofty, 10 to 11; South Frances, 11 to 11½; Tincroft, 16½ to 17; West Basset, 16 to 16½; West Peever, 16½ to 17; West Frances, 11 to 11½; West Mary Ann, 1 to 1½; West Seton, 17 to 19; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 4½ to 5; Wheal Grenville, 10 to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 5; Wheal Peever, 10½ to 11; Wheal Prussia, 1½ to 1¾; Wheal Ury, 3½ to 3¾.

—Mr. J. J. DAVEY, mine shareholder, Redruth (Nov. 11), writes:—Fluctuations in our market have been rather wide this week, although the business done has not been heavy. Last night's market was very flat, and prices gave way. To-day there has been a further relapse, and the market leaves off flat at reduced prices. Dolcoath shares have fallen 30s., East Pool 40s., West Basset 30s., and Wheal Prussia 20s. Carn Brea shares rose to 89½, but close 87, 89. North Bury shares rose at an advance of 12s. 6d. Penarvon United shares rose to 12, 12½, but close lower at 10, 11, or 20s. higher than at the end of last week. The following are today's prices:—Blue Hills, 3½ to 4; Carn Brea, 87 to 89; Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 11½; Dolcoath, 54½ to 55½; East Pool, 34 to 35; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 7 to 7½; North Bury, 2½ to 3; Penarvon United, 10 to 11; Penan-drea, 1½ to 2; Pen-an-drea, 1½ to 1¾; South Condurow, 10½ to 11½; South Crofty, 10½ to 10¾; South Frances, 11 to 11½; Tincroft, 16½ to 17½; West Basset, 15 to 16; West Frances, 10½ to 11½; West Kitty, 2 to 2½; West Mary Ann, 1 to 1½; West Peever, 16½ to 17; West Seton, 17 to 19; Wheal Agar, 5½ to 6½; Wheal Basset, 4½ to 5; Wheal Grenville, 10 to 10½; Wheal Jane, 4½ to 5; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 5; Wheal Peever, 10½ to 11; Wheal Prussia, 1½ to 1¾; Wheal Ury, 3½ to 3¾.

—Mr. J. H. RAYNOLDS, stock and share broker, Redruth (Nov. 11), writes:—

During the early part of the week a fair business was done in all the leading shares. Penarvon United shares also had a good rise to 12½, but close weaker. East Pool and Dolcoath shares also lower. Subjoined are closing quotations:—Blue Hills, 3½ to 4; Carn Brea, 88 to 89½; Cook's Kitchen, 11 to 11½; Dolcoath, 54½ to 55½; East Pool, 34½ to 35; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 7 to 7½; North Bury, 2½ to 3; Penan-drea, 1½ to 2; Penarvon, 7 to 7½; Santa Gertrude, 175 to 180; South Condurow, 10½ to 11½; South Crofty, 10 to 11; South Frances, 10½ to 11; Tincroft, 17 to 17½; West Basset, 16 to 16½; West Chiverton, ¾ to 1; West Frances, 10 to 11; West Kitty, 2½ to 2¾; West Peever, 16 to 16½; West Poldice, 2½ to 3; West Seton, 17 to 19; West Tolgus, 50 to 52½; Wheal Agar, 6½ to 6¾; Wheal Basset, 4½ to 5; Wheal Crebor, 4½ to 5; Wheal Comfort, 3½ to 4; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 10¾; Wheal Jane, 4½ to 5; Wheal Jewell, 12s. 8d. to 15s.; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 5½; Wheal Peever, 28½ to 29½; Wheal Prussia, 1 to 1½; Wheal Ury, 3 to 3½.

—Mr. JOHN CARTER, mine shareholder, Camborne (Nov. 11), writes:—Early in the week our market was steady, with a fair amount of business proceeding, but on pressure of sales in the heavier shares prices have since given way. East Pool shares declined to 35s. sellers, and Dolcoath shares to 55s. Carn Brea shares have improved to 87½, and close steady at 88½. North Bury shares improved to 3¼. Penarvon United shares improved to 12½, closing at 10½. Sellers. There is no change in the tin standards this week. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Blue Hills, 3½ to 4; Carn Brea, 88 to 89; Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 11; Dolcoath, 55 to 55½; East Pool, 34½ to 35; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 7 to 7½; North Bury, 2½ to 3; Penarvon United, 10 to 11; Penan-drea, 1½ to 2; Penan-drea, 1½ to 1¾; South Condurow, 10½ to 11½; South Crofty, 10½ to 10¾; South Frances, 11 to 11½; Tincroft, 17 to 17½; West Basset, 15½ to 16½; West Frances, 11 to 11½; West Peever, 16½ to 16¾; West Poldice, 2½ to 3; West Tolgus, 47½ to 50; West Seton, 17 to 19; Wheal Agar, 6½ to 6¾; Wheal Basset, 4½ to 5; Wheal Grenville, 10 to 10½; Wheal Jane, 12s. 8d. to 15s.; Wheal Peever, 28½ to 29½; Wheal Kitty, 4½ to 5; Wheal Prussia, 1½ to 1¾; Wheal Ury, 3½ to 3¾.

—Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Nov. 11), writes:—The mining market continues active, and prices are well maintained, most shares having an upward tendency in conjunction with the firmness of the metal trade. Tincroft, on an

improvement at the mine, advanced to 17½. buyers. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Bedford United, ¾ to 1; Carn Brea, 88 to 89; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3½ to 3¾; Cook's Kitchen, 10½ to 11; Dolcoath, 56 to 56½; Devon Consols, 12 to 12½; Devon United, 1½ to 2; East Caradon, 1½ to 1¾; East Crebor, ¾ to 1; East Lovell, 1½ to 1¾; East Pool, 36 to 36½; Gawton United, 1 to 1½; Glasgow Caradon, 1½ to 1¾; Herodsfoot, 1 to 1½; Hington Down, 1½ to 1¾; Marke Valley, 2 to 2½; Mount Carbis, 2½ to 2¾; New West Caradon, ¾ to 1; North Herodsfoot, ¾ to ¾; Old Gunnislake, ¾ to ¾; Phenix United, 3½ to 3¾; Prince of Wales, 1 to 1½; South Caradon, 60 to 62½; South Condurow, 11 to 11½; South Crebor, ¾ to 1; South Crofty, 10½ to 11; South Devon United, 1½ to 1¾; South Frances, 11½ to 12; Tincroft, 17½ to 17¾; West Basset, 16 to 16½; West Caradon, 2½ to 2¾; West Crebor, ¾ to ¾; West Frances, 10½ to 11; West Mary Ann, 1 to 1½; West Phenix, 2 to 2½; West Seton, 18½ to 19; Wheal Agar, 6½ to 6¾; Wheal Crebor, 4½ to 4¾; Wheal Fortesue, 1½ to 2; Wheal Jane, ¾ to ¾; Wheal Peever, 28½ to 29; Wheal Hony and Trelawny, 2½ to 2¾; Wheal Ury, 3½ to 4½.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, sharebrokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (Nov. 11), write:—The past week has been one of a very ordinary character so far as business in miscellaneous shares is concerned, a general and somewhat straggling appearance being noticeable in the business done, with no special feature worthy of remark showing dealings at all brisk in any one concern or class of concerns. Till domestic and foreign political affairs show some more definite signs of speedy settlement it is only reasonable that a large amount of uneasiness should pervade the markets, but it appears that the uncertainty and anxiety still engendered by the state of affairs in the East, and—nearer home—the state of Ireland, continues to counteract the tendency to development of industrial activity, a development apparently ready to assert itself if confidence and the very small relapses that take place on adverse rumours. Money continues easy, and there seems very little chance of its hardening, except fractionally (if at all) for some time, meanwhile speculative stocks retain high figures, though some have experienced some little ease from their best.

BANKS show a moderate amount of business, which has been confined to Consolidated Lancashire and Yorkshire and Manchester and Liverpool District, and prices realised are about medium figures at last week's quotations. The altera-

The Nundydroog Gold Mining Company, Limited.

No. 1 BLOCK OF THE OOREGUM CLAIM, MYSORE, INDIA.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880.

CAPITAL £100,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

Of which 33,000 Shares are taken by the Vendors, and the balance of 67,000 Shares are now offered for Subscription at par.

PAYMENTS—2s. 6d. on application, 7s. 6d. on allotment, and the balance in calls of not more than 5s. each, and at intervals of not less than three months. The whole to be called up within twelve months from the date of allotment.

THE DEPOSIT WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL IF NO ALLOTMENT IS MADE.

DIRECTORS.

HEW DALRYMPLE HAMILTON FERGUSON, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service (Director of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, Limited).
J. SHAW KENNEDY, Esq., of Kirkmichael, Maybole, N.B., 64, Redcliffe Square, S.W.
Captain WILLIAM BELL McTAGGART (Director of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, Limited).
JAMES MARMONT, Esq., 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster.
RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq., 6, Queen Street Place.
JOHN TAYLOR, JUNIOR, Esq., 6, Queen Street Place.

MANAGERS—Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, 6, Queen Street Place, E.C.

BANKERS—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Princes Street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRANCIS AND JOHNSON, 22, Austinfriars, E.C.

SECRETARY—W. G. WILLIAMS, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working mining rights situate in the vicinity of the village of Ooregum, in the Nundydroog division of the Mysore territory, Southern India.

Attention has for some time past been directed to the gold-bearing veins of this district, which have been extensively worked by the natives to a depth of 60 to 70 ft., and most favourable reports have been received from different mining engineers who have examined them—in addition to which the richness of the quartz at a greater depth than any of the old workings has been conclusively proved by the operations of the Ooregum Mining Company, whose property adjoins that of this company.

The mining grant to be acquired is about half-a-mile in width, and three-quarters of a mile in length on the line of the reefs, and is a portion (Block No. 1) of the Ooregum Claim, which was secured by Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford on behalf of himself, Capt. McTaggart, and others, by agreement with the Mysore Government, and selected, after a prolonged and careful survey of the entire district, as containing the most promising outcrops of auriferous quartz veins.

The property is situated some 40 miles east of the well-known military station of Bangalore, and 10 miles from the Colar Road Station, on the Madras and Bangalore Railway. A good public road leads from the station to within a short distance of the village of Ooregum, from whence, the country being level, a road to the site of the proposed works can be constructed at a very moderate cost.

The climate is healthy, and the district having an elevation of 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, the temperature is such as to enable Europeans to work all the year round.

Native labour is procurable from the villages in the neighbourhood at a very low cost, the rate of wages being for men from 4d. to 6d. per day, and for women 3d. to 4d.

An ample supply of wood for fuel can be obtained in the neighbourhood, as also water for milling purposes. A suitable site on which to erect the machinery necessary for the treatment of the ore can be selected on the company's claim. Good timber for mining and other purposes may readily be brought by railway from Beypoor and Madras.

The report recently published by the Mysore Gold Mining Company, made by Capt. John Rogers, the agent appointed by Messrs. John

Taylor and Sons to manage the mining operations in that company's property, affords most trustworthy confirmation of the favourable opinions expressed by Mr. William Bell Davies and other mining engineers of the great value of the Ooregum Claim. The following extracts from Capt. Rogers's report, which is dated Sept. 26, 1880, describe the most striking features of this gold field:—

"There are five well-defined lodes running north and south through the entire sett."

"The lode that most pleased me is the Champion lode, which has been more worked on than any other, judging from the large excavations made by former workers. The character of the quartz is different from any of the other lodes, being more masterly and compact."

"The ground appears to be very favourable for sinking in, and I hope in the course of two or three weeks to be able to report the reaching of the lode and producing gold."

"I am greatly pleased with the appearance of the lodes, and think them to be true fissure veins. Taking the geological formation as a guide, the amount of work done by former workers, the finding of gold in the quartz at surface thrown away by the natives, we shall open out a good and lasting mine."

"The climate I think to be very favourable for Europeans, all the men and myself are in perfectly good health."

The block No. 1 is situated at the northern end of the Ooregum Claim, and the continuance of the reefs or lodes in this direction has been clearly proved by the mining works already executed in the adjoining No. 2 block.

The exclusive right of mining in the Ooregum Claim was granted by the Government of Mysore to Lieutenant-Colonel Beresford, Capt. McTaggart and others, by deed dated the 22nd March, 1880, for the term of 30 years, subject to the payment of the land tax (at present amounting to about £10 per annum), and also a royalty of 5 per cent. upon the net sale proceeds of all gold which shall be obtained by the lessees but subject to a stipulation that if the Government of India shall, at any time after the date of the grant, fix for British India a royalty of the description before mentioned, less in amount than 5 per cent., then the royalty reserved by the grant shall be reduced to a similar amount.

The Government of British India, being desirous of encouraging the working of gold mines in the Madras Presidency, has intimated its intention to waive for a time all royalties on gold; in consequence whereof it is understood that the above-mentioned reservation of 5 per cent. will in like manner be waived by the Government of Mysore.

The company will acquire a sub-lease direct from the Concessionaires upon the same terms as those of the head lease from the Mysore Government.

The amount to be paid for the property is £50,000, the whole of which would have been accepted by the vendors in fully paid-up shares but for the rule of the Stock Exchange not allowing more than one-third of the capital to be taken by the vendors in shares; £33,000 is consequently payable in shares, and £17,000 in cash, leaving ample capital for developing the mines.

The vendors themselves are the promoters of the company, and have fixed the price to be paid for the property.

The following agreements have been entered into:—
26th July, 1880.—Between John Hunter Blair, on behalf of the persons interested of the one part, and Arthur Lionel Preston, of the other part.

3rd November, 1880.—Between Arthur Lionel Preston of the one part, and William Gunter Williams, as trustee for and on behalf of the company, of the other part.

3rd November, 1880.—Between the firm of John Taylor and Sons of the one part, and the said William Gunter Williams, on behalf of the company, of the other part.

These agreements, also a copy of the lease from the Mysore Government, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, may be seen at the offices of the solicitors.

Applications for shares, together with the deposit of 2s. 6d. per share, must be left with the company's bankers, the Union Bank of London, Princes-street, London, E.C.

Prospectuses, with Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., or of the Bankers, or Solicitors.

London, November 6th, 1880.

tions are, some of them, noteworthy. They are as follows:—Higher: Bank of Liverpool, $\frac{1}{4}$; Liverpool Commercial, $\frac{1}{4}$; National Provident, $\frac{1}{4}$; Parrs, $\frac{1}{4}$; Union Bank of Manchester, $\frac{1}{4}$; and Oldham Joint-Stock, $\frac{1}{4}$.—Lower: Lancashire and Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{4}$.

INSURANCE.—Except in Thames and Mersey, which have been done a few times at 11%, only desultory dealings are marked, but prices have in some instances been a shade in advance. Changes of quotation are irregular, and, excepting Commercial Union, which are $\frac{1}{4}$ better, are not of great moment, besides Commercial Union the following are higher:—Manchester Fire, $\frac{1}{4}$; English and Scottish Boiler, $\frac{1}{4}$; Lancashire Insurance, $\frac{1}{4}$; and Maritime, $\frac{1}{4}$.—Lower: British and Foreign Marine, $\frac{1}{4}$; Imperial Marine, $\frac{1}{4}$; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $\frac{1}{4}$.

IRON, COAL, &c. &c. MINING.—Bolckow, Ebbw Vale, and Andrew Knowles and Sons show repeated dealings, but beyond those the transactions are small in number, and prices obtained all round are very little changed from those obtainable a week ago, although the great majority of the changes in quotations are adverse. The market is flat, but except in a few cases values remain without material reduction. Great Laxey Lead are 1: A. Knowles, $\frac{1}{4}$; Bolckows fully paid, $\frac{1}{4}$; and Patent Nut and Bolt, $\frac{1}{4}$ higher, whilst the instances of decline are—Darlington Iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ (probably owing to the announcement of a call); Shepperton Coal and Iron, $\frac{1}{4}$; Bilbair Iron Ore, $\frac{1}{4}$; Browns, $\frac{1}{4}$; Parkgate, $\frac{1}{4}$; Palmer's Shipbuilding, B, $\frac{1}{4}$; Nant-y-Glo and Blaenau pref., $\frac{1}{4}$; Ebbw, $\frac{1}{4}$; and a few others $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ lower.

COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING.—No special feature to record in this market. The results of stocktakings lately announced do not appear to have influenced prices in either direction, but a dull tone prevails, and in the absence of much business figures may be said to be nominally about the same, or, if anything, only fractionally easier than a week ago.

TELEGRAPHICALLY HAVE FLUCTUATED SLIGHTLY, BEING BETTER AT THE CLOSE THIS EVENING THAN THE WORST OF THE WEEK, BUT GENERALLY EASIER COMPARED WITH LAST WEEK'S FIGURES. ANGLOS ORDINARY ARE $\frac{1}{4}$, DITTO (PREF.) $\frac{1}{4}$, AND WESTERN AND BRAZILIAN $\frac{1}{4}$ LOWER.

CANALS.—Business confined to a solitary dealing in Bridgewater, and the only alterations in prices being advances of $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 respectively in Lancaster and Rochdale. MISCELLANEOUS.—Very slight changes noticeable. Manchester Carriage Company have further rallied $\frac{1}{4}$, and Manchester Corporation Stock is $\frac{1}{4}$ better; Rylands $\frac{1}{4}$ and Household Stores $\frac{1}{4}$ easier.

RAILWAYS.—The decline in railways during the week is attributed to fears of a lighter money market, and business being restricted. Caledonian and North British were both good at one time, particularly the latter, until yesterday's traffic return, when a sharp decline took place, and both close weak this evening. The next greatest decline is in North-Eastern, and in these the same cause operated, their return being the smallest increase they have reported for some time. Brighton A's were heavily sold on Tuesday, but the movement was recovered, and an advance was established, only, however, to be partially lost again to-day. The Canadian market has been excited, and Grand Trunk descriptions made rapid progress until yesterday, when some realising produced a relapse, and again to-day on the traffic 1880, increase a further decline took place, only, however, to be quickly bought up on the explanation that a three days' holiday during the Presidential election had caused the small takings, and their issues finish decidedly firmer. Great Western of Canada, after being 15%, declined to 15%, but close better. In the American market, Philadelphia and Reading have occupied most attention, and were at one time 28%, falling to 26%, but the disposition is still favourable. Erie and Pennsylvania about $\frac{1}{4}$ easier, while Erie Second Mortgage, favourably noticed some time ago, have touched par, and Reading General 1874 Mortgage are again up to 79.

HULL.—Mr. W. FOWLER SUTTON, stock and share broker, St. Mary's Chambers (Nov. 11), writes:—The railway markets have been irregular this week, and on the whole incline to dulness, prices consequently are lower, the chief fall being in North Easterns to the extent of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A passing scare about drearer money and traffic returns not up to speculators' desires would appear to be the cause, but as the former has evaporated and the latter is explained by the returns having to compare with heavy ones last year, after the revival had set in, the depression is probably only temporary. Trucks gave way somewhat solidly to-day on the disappointing traffic which is explained this afternoon arising from two days' holiday and the Presidential election. A general rally was the result, and both Thirds and Ordinary close within about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of last night's prices. American stocks keep dull and inactive, waiting an impulse from the other side, which by the way is daily expected by sanguine individuals, though not without reason. Local stocks firm. Quotations are—Hull Banks, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Yorkshire Banks, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Yorkshire Banks, 29s. 9d.; Hull Docks, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hull Tram, 10; Earle's Shipbuilding, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sutton Gas, 13; Hull Gas, 53.

CORK.—Messrs. J. H. CARROLL and Sons, stock and share dealers, South Mall (Nov. 10), write:—Markets continue very dull. Midlands have fallen to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Great Southern to 114 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bandons

remain 96 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Passages 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Macrooms buyers at 6. National Banks are steady, at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Munsters at 6 15-16ths to 7. Provincials are 62, and Highberrians 45 to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cork Steam Packets remain 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$. Dalys 3, and Lyons 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. Gas shares are firm at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Breweries at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Harbour Board debentures at 102 per cent.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker (Nov. 11), writes:—During the past week markets have been quieter, owing to the stiffer tendency in the money market. Trade seems sound, and fairly active, and has the prospect of being so to a greater extent, as great caution is displayed at present. The Board of Trade Returns for October having to compare with rather an active period last year; were generally expected to be unfavourable, but as they show, on the whole, a satisfactory improving condition of trade, investors seem to have recovered confidence, and the best class of shares are well supported.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies the tendency for the week has been adverse. The alterations comprise advances of 11s. per share on Glasgow Port Washington, 10s. on Arneston Coal, 8s. on Clyde Coal, 3s. on Monkland, 2s. 6d. on Chillingham Iron, Marbella, and Scottish Australian Mining, 2s. each on Monkland, pref., also Omoa and Cleland, and 6d. on Benhar Coal. On the other hand, Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., Cairnstable Coal, Ebbw Vale, and Steel Company of Scotland are each reduced 2s. 6d. per share. In the Scotch pig iron market the price of warrants has again touched 52s. 7d. owing to the Board of Trade Returns for last month not being so unfavourable as expected, and the prospects of shipments increasing. A large general business is being done, and fair orders are being received from America, which have led to an advance all round of makers' prices. The manufacturing branches of the iron trade appear all well employed, and the outlook is fairly satisfactory, although a large stock continues to exert a sobering influence, although it must be kept in view stocks have been large for some years past. Benhar Coal shares improved from 18s. to 20s.; Andrew Knowles and Sons are at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Bilbair Iron, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bolckow, Vaughan, A, 29; ditto (121. paid), 95s. prem.; ditto (pref.), 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bilson and Crump, 62s. 6d.; Cardiff and Swansea, 45s.; Carnforth Iron, 110; Consett Iron, 15 prem.; Chillingham Iron, 82s. 6d.; Charles Cammell and Company, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Clyde Coal touched 70s. 6d., but gave way on the issue of the report to 63s. to 65s.; Darlington Iron, 12s. 6d.; Ebbw Vale, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Great Western Colliery, 50s.; Henry Briggs, A, 10; John Bagnall and Son, 27s. 6d.; John Brown and Co., 11 dis.; Liffhouse Colliery, 75s.; Lynvi and Tondy (preference), 20s. dis.; Marbella, 76s. to 79s.; Monkland Iron and Coal, 55s. to 59s.; ditto, preference, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Muntz's Metal, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mwyndy Iron, 40s.; Nantyglo and Blaenau preference, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Newport Abercrombie, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Shariston (preference), 90s.; Oakham Colliery (preference), 5s.; Omoa and Cleland, 24s. 6d.; Onilny and Dulais, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Parkgate Iron, 40s. prem.; Palsall, 90s. dis.; Rhymney, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Scottish Australian Mining (new), 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; South Wales Smelting, 40s.; Sheepridge, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Steel Company of Scotland, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12s.; Skerrow Iron, 80s.; Steel Company of Canada, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sandwell Park, 16; South Wales Colliery, 40s.; Staveley, B, 70s. prem.; Thorpe's Gawber Hall, 20s.; Teeside Engine, 40s.; ditto (preference), 2s. 6d. prem.; and West Cumberland, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.

In shares of foreign copper and lead companies, Rio Tinto shares have advanced 17s. 6d. per share; Tharsis, 7s. 6d.; ditto (new), 5s.; and Canadian, 1s. Huntington are easier at 65s. to 62s. The meeting of the Fongbaud will be on Nov. 30. Copiapo shares have advanced, as it is said a scheme is being got up to divide the present 177 shares into 20 shares of 37s. each. Tharsis have improved from 33s. 1s. 3d. to 33s. 17s. 6d. Alamillos are at 20s. to 25s.; Canadian, 32s. 6d. to 35s. English-Australian, 32s. 6d.; Fortuna, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Quebrada, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Panulillo, 90s. to 92s. 6d.; Rio Tinto, 5 per cent., 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Virneberg, 30s. to 40s.; and Yorke Peninsula, 5s. to 7s. 6d.

In shares of home mines business continues quiet. Glasgow Caradons slightly lower at 23s. 9d. to 24s.; new shares unaltered at 15s. 10s. 7d. Meetings are to be held of Wheal Crebor on Nov. 12, and of Devon Consols on Nov. 24. Tin shares are generally higher, in sympathy with the advance in that metal. The meeting of the North Penstruthal is to be held on Nov. 17. Berehaven are at 3s. 9d.; Bettw-y-Coed, 16s. 6d.; Blue Hills, 18s.; Bwlch United, 50s.; Carn Brea, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Drakewalls, 37s. 6d.; D'Eresby Mountain, 40 to 50; Devon United, 42s. 6d.; Devon Consols, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dolcoath, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Crebor, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; East Van, 45s.; East Buller, 15s. to 20s.; East Chiverton, 20s. to 50s.; Great Laxey, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15; Grogwain, 55s. to 65s.; Hingston Down, 35s. to 40s.; Herodfoot, 15s. to 20s.; Illogan, 20s.; Killalee Slate, 3s. 3d.; Killifreth, 2s. 6d.; Lady Ashburton, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lady Bertha, 17s. 6d.; Lead Hills, 45s.; Llanwrthel, 12s. 6d.; Mid-Devon, 5s. 6d.; Mininof Ireland, 62s. 6d.; Mount Carbis, 55s.; Marke Valley, 40s.; New Caradon, 15s.; North Busy, 25s.; Pandora, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.; Pant-y-Mwyn, 20s. to 30s.; Pateley Bridge, 15s.; Pendarves, 9; Phoenix United, 62s. 6d.; Rhoses-

mor, 75s. to 85s.; South Devon, 40s.; South D'Eresby, 12s. 9d.; South Frazee, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Penstruthal, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; South Crebor, 15s. to 25s.; Tamar, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Tincroft, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wicklow Copper, 9s. 6d.; West Chardon, 45s.; West Pateley, 20s. to 30s.; West Phoenix, 42s. 6d.; West Chiverton, 20s. to 35s.; West Bassett, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wheal Sisters, 45s.; Wheal Honey, 50s.; Wheal Jane, 20s.; Wheal Peewer, 20s.; and Wheal Uny, 72s. 6d.

In shares of gold and silver mines, Richmond have advanced 6s. 3d. (at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$), and their run this week is 840,000. Pestarens United gold returns for October are 695 tons. Eberhards have advanced on the prospect of some discovery being made in the workings of the tunnel. Almadens are at 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Altrastal Mines, 5s.; Colorado, 55s.; Consolidated, 10s. to 15s.; De la Vega, 50s.; Don Pedro, 15s.; Emma, 82s. 6d.; English Australian, 18s.; Flagstaff, 21s. 3d.; Frontino, 87s. 6d.; Gold Coast, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; Indian Gold (Glasgow), 15s.; Indian Glenroek, 23s. 9d.; Indian Phoenix, 25s.; Kapanga, 10s. 15s.; Mysore, 11s. 3d. prem.; Nouveau Monde, 21s. 3d.; Pestarens United, 6s. to 8s.; Port Phillip, 9s. to 11s.; Ruby, 6; Rio Grande, 50s.; Rossa Grande, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; South-East Wynad, 26s. 3d.; South Indian, 40s.; Tolima, 4s. 6s.; St. John del Rey, 21s.; Teocomo, 5s. to 10s.; United Mexican, 4s.; Victoria (London), 5s. to 15s.

In shares of oil companies, Dalmeny have improved 10s. per share, but Uphall are reduced 3s. 9d. Young's Paraffin steady at 13s. 8d. to 13s. 10s. Rangoon Soap and Alkali, 22s. 6d. dis.

In shares of miscellaneous companies, there is no particular alteration to record. Drottwich Salt are at 15s. to 25s.; Earle's Shipbuilding, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ince Rubber, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13s. 9d.; Neuchatel Asphalt, 9s. to 11s.; Nobel's Explosives, 4s. 10s. to 10s.; Palmer's Shipbuilding, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Phospho-Guano, 7; and Val de Travers Paving, 7. Prices of wagon companies' shares are—Birmingham, 14; Bristol Railway, 7; Gloucester, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Metropolitan, 65s. prem.; Midland, 14; Railway Carriage (preference), 5s.; Swansons, 50s.; and United States Colliery Stock, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. In chemical companies' shares, Langdale's are quoted 80s. Laves, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Newcastle, 80s.

GLASGOW PORT WASHINGTON IRON AND COAL COMPANY (Limited). The ninth annual meeting of the company, last week, passed off quietly. The uncertain state of the iron market has been rather against them. They have now got one of their furnaces put in blast, and the manager expects to reduce the cost of production to a paying figure. The connection between the furnace and the company's coal field is now completed, and from this source considerable saving is anticipated.

EAST LONG RAKE MINE.—A company has been formed to work this property on the Halkyn Mountain, near Holywell. It lies in a direct line between Prince Patrick and North Hendre Mines, and has every probability of soon being a dividend-paying mine, as there is lead in sight at the present time, and several lodes which are producing lead in the adjoining properties pass through this one, and can easily be reached from the shaft, which is now down 60 fathoms from surface. The agent believes that he can return 20 tons of lead per month, and shortly after completing the casing of the shaft, which is now rapidly being done, and expects when one or two of the other lodes are opened on to return 50 tons per month. The whole of the shares are taken up, and are 11s. each fully paid.

CLYDE COAL COMPANY (Limited).—This company's report for the year ended Aug. 31 states that the depression in the coal trade continued very severe, and coupled with miners' strikes, have rendered it impossible to make any undertaking as profitable as anticipated. The pits were stopped fully one-third of the year, so the wagon earnings only show an increase of 238 $\frac{1}{2}$, but had the pits been fully employed this increase would have been fully 1000 $\frac{1}{2}$, during the amount of debt of profit and loss is 25,257 $\frac{1}{2}$, an increase of 805 $\frac{1}{2}$, more, but in all 17,335 $\frac{1}{2}$, represents a debit for depreciation of floating debt, and for last year being 2266 $\frac{1}{2}$. There is a considerable amount of floating debt, and renders the business more difficult and expensive to manage, and as there is small capital outlay going on at Spittalhill, and a considerable sum required to complete the wagon purchases, the directors ask the shareholders to take some preference shares. They have powers to issue 4000 of such shares of 1s. each, and during last year 1901 of these were issued.

The following calculations show the yield per cent. on money invested at present prices of the shares named, based upon the last average yearly dividend being maintained:—In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies: Antrim 140, A, would yield 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; B, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Barrow Hematite, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bede Metal, 10; Bolckow, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Charles Cammell, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consett Iron, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consett Spanish, 6; and West Cumberland, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. In miscellaneous: Investments—Earle's Shipbuilding may be mentioned to yield 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Rubber, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Langdale Chemical, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Laves' Chemical, 8; Palmer's Shipbuilding, 8; Tharsis Copper and Sulphur, and Val de Travers Paving, 5.

EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and Sons, stock and share brokers, Princes-street (Nov. 11) write:—There have been some considerable fluctuations in the Great North of Scotland Railway since during the past week. The price, after advancing from 68 to 70, has receded again to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. Caledonian has also declined from 114 to 115. Glasgow and South-Western from 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 114 $\frac{1}{2}$. North British has

THE
Rhodes Reef Gold Mining Company
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877

CAPITAL £190,000, IN 190,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,
Of which 50,000 are reserved as part payment to the vendors (the Devála-Moyar Gold Mining Company, Limited).
90,000 Shares have been privately applied for and will be allotted in full, at par, and the balance of
50,000 shares is now offered for subscription at par.

PAYMENT AS FOLLOWS:—2s. 6d. on application, 7s. 6d. on allotment, and 5s. on the 15th day of January,
1881, and the remaining 5s. on the 15th day of March, 1881.

DIRECTORS.

<p>Sir DAVID LIONEL SALOMONS, Baronet, PATRICK CARNEGIE, Esq., C.I.E. WILLIAM BAXTER, Esq., Major-General ALFRED LIGHT, WILLIAM JOHN RHODES, Esq.,</p>	}	Directors of the Devála- Moyar Gold Mining Company (Limited).
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ENGINEER—R. BROUGH SMYTH, Esq., late Mining Engineer in the service of the Supreme Government of India, and formerly Secretary for Mines to the Government of Victoria, and now Mining and Resident Engineer of the Devála-Moyar Gold Mining Company (Limited).

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited), 39A, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. LATTEY AND HART, 16, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street, E.
AUDITOR—WILLIAM GIMBER GOODLIFFE, Esq. (late Accountant-General, India Office).
BROKERS—Messrs. HELBERT, WAGG, AND CAMPBELL, 18, Old Broad Street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—CHARLES FREWER, Esq.

AGENTS IN INDIA—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND CO., Madras; Messrs. PEIRCE, LESLIE, and CO., Calicut.

OFFICES.—34, NICHOLAS LANE. E.C.

This company is promoted by the Devála-Moyar Gold Mining Company (Limited). It is formed for the purpose of confining operations to, and working as a separate and distinct mining undertaking, a valuable gold reef, discovered on one of the freehold estates of the company, known as Rhodes Reef. With the object of securing unanimity as well as uniformity of management, both companies will be conducted under the same board and staff.

Accompanying this prospectus will be found a copy of a special report of Mr. Brough Smyth on the position and richness of Rhodes Reef, and the prospect of successfully working it. It will be gathered from this report that the reef is a most extensive one, and is very favourably situated, being close to the Government District road; that there is an excellent site for machinery close to the reef, and the cost of conveying the quartz to the batteries would be but small, as it can be sent down an incline tramway and shoots.

Quartz weighing 136 lbs. has been sent to England from this reef for the purpose of being tested. These samples have, owing to the quartz being surface quartz, been exposed to the action of air and water, consequently a considerable quantity of gold has been set free by disintegration and decomposition, and probably washed away. As the reef is opened out and worked it may, from general experiences, safely be assumed that the quartz will improve.

The following are assays made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, and Messrs. Johnson and Co., of samples taken from the surface of this reef:—

Description of Sample.		Assays of Messrs. Johnson & Matthey, of Hatton Garden.	Assays of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of Finsbury.
	lbs. oz.	Per ton.	Per ton.
Samples taken from—		Ozs. dwts. grs.	Ozs. dwts. grs.
8 bags, weighing	25 14	0 10 12	7 12 12
8 " " "	29 8	0 0 10	0 5 0
8 " " "	20 0	1 16 12	1 12 12
8 " " "	18 8	0 19 12	2 0 0
6 " " "	27 12	0 12 0	1 12 12
1 " " "	14 0	0 13 0	0 2 12
Totals.	136 0	5 6 0	7 10 0

It will be seen that Messrs. JOHNSON, MATTHEY, AND CO.'s assays give an average return of 17 dwts. 16 grains of gold per ton of quartz, Messrs. JOHNSON and CO., an average of 1 oz. 5 dwts. per ton; or, combining the result of both assays, an average return of 1 oz. 1 dwt. 8 grs. of gold to the ton of quartz.

The following letter from Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY is of considerable importance :—

[COPY.] London, 3rd November, 1880.

The Secretary of THE DEVALA-MOYAR GOLD MINING CO.,

DEAR SIR,—We now have the pleasure to hand you analysis of your various aggregated parcels of auriferous quartz.

aggregated parcels of auriferous quartz. The fact that the surface of your board as to omission of the samples from Rhodes Reef, contained in the several boxes opened in the presence of a member of our firm and personally examined, we have every reason to believe that they must have been taken indiscriminately and without any special selection, and we base this opinion (independently of the high character and reputation of Mr. Brough Smyth) mainly upon the fact that out of the number of samples, 38 bags, in most instances consisting of large parcels of rock of uniform character, evidently from a lode, there were only two in which no visible gold could be detected even by examination; the inference being that in the majority of the specimens the gold is so disseminated that it would have been practically impossible, without previous assay, to

The agents value the lode in No. 5 level, at D'Eresby Mountain, this week; the best stope at 1½ to 2 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The other parts of the lode at an average of 1 ton per cubic fathom, and as the lode over 5 fms. wide. This is satisfactory. So far as at present seen, at No. 6 the average will be better.

Clementina has sold 14 tons of lead ore, at 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

To thoroughly understand the weekly reports of agents it is necessary to follow them up week by week and month by month, with a working plan if possible, and to know by heart all the points of interest in the mine. To the casual reader this is impossible, and, therefore, it is that we endeavour to call attention to the main points of the mines in which we are deeply interested, and watch closely. To give the same time and attention to all the mines in the Share List would be impossible, and, therefore, many questions that are put to us we are unable to answer.

At Carnarvon the expected slide has been met with in the 90 cross-cut, and the water may soon be drained from the rich sump.

Kirkmichael Mine in the Isle of Man has sampled this week 28 tons of lead ore, all got from one stope during preliminary works at surface and underground, and the mine bids fair to become very productive.

THE VAN MINES—MONTHLY REPORT.

Nov. 11.—The 120 West: I am very pleased to be able to report a change for the better in this end. We appear to be getting hold of the ore ground going down in the 100 fm. winze below the 105. Today the forebreast looks very encouraging, and begins to make lead in fair quantity, with every sign of improvement. We have yet 5 fms.

to drive to reach the winze, and when we reach that point I expect to find a better lode than anything as yet seen. The lode is 120 fms. from the surface, and is deepened, and the men are taking down the lode opposite the 150 fm. winze, at 50, per cubic fathom, where it is worth 25 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom. At 100 fm. winze, sinking below the 105 west is down 8 fms. 1 ft. in a lode worth 100 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom; this is very encouraging. We have a well-defined lode in the winze, with the lode all standing on the south side; what the full value is, I cannot say, but it is certainly worth 120 cwt. of lead ore where the winze is communicated to that level. The two stopes in the back of the 105 west are without alteration since my last report, being worth 35 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The 90 west is driven 180 fms. from Seaham's shaft; we try to drive occasionally by a blast in the north side of the level, and at almost every point it is productive. There is a marked improvement in this level upon the level above. The lode in the back of the 90, east and west of shaft, six in number, are on the average 8 ft. wide, and 25 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The stopes in the back of the 75, seven in number, are on the

The shaft rises in the back of the 75, seven in number, are on the average 22 ft. wide and 14 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom.

The 60 west has reached Edward's level, and under the 60 east the line of the shaft, and to-morrow we shall commence rising against it. The slope in the back of the 60 west is 20 ft. wide; worth 30 cwt. of lead ore per 14 fms. The slope in the back of the 30 east is 9½ ft. wide; worth 44 fms. 4 ft. worth lead ore per cubic fathom. The cross-cut for the north lode is driven the ventilation being rather deficient for six men I have removed two, and set on regularly. Machinery in the Old adit 200 ft. south of the 60 east, and 150 tons and 150 tons of blende takes place to-day. The settings for the ensuing two months are as follows:—The 120 west, to six men, at 150s. per fathom. Striping the lode in the 105 west, to six men, at 55s. per cubic fathom. The two men on the 60 east, to six men, at 150s. per cubic fathom.

The slopes in the back of the 105 east, to six men, at 35s. per cubic fathom. The 105 west, to four men, at 70s. per fathom. The 80 east, to eight men, at 55s. per fathom. The 60 west, to five men, at 105s. per fathom. The 40 west, to six men, at 60s. per fathom. The 20 west, to eight men, at 40s. per fathom. The 40 west, to six men, at 65s. per fathom. The 60 west, to eight men, at 77s. 6d. per fathom. The 80, to eight men, at 60s. per fathom. The 140, to eight men, at 45s. per fathom. The 75 permanent level, to four men, at 180s. per fathom. The slopes in the back of the 75 as under:—The 20 east, to eight men, at 60s. per fathom. The 20 west, to eight men, at 50s. per fathom. The 40 east, to eight men, at 47s. 6d. per fathom. The 60 west, to eight men, at 47s. 6d. per fathom. The 80 west, to eight men, at 47s. 6d. per fathom. The 100 west, to eight men, at 47s. 6d. per fathom. The 150 west, to eight men, at 70s. per fathom. The slope in back of the 45 west, to eight men, at 80s. per fathom. The slope in back of the 30 east, to six men, at 65s. per fathom. The cross-cut for north lode, to four men, at 95s. per fathom. The 105 west below the 105, to nine men, at 180s. per fathom.—W. H. WILLIAMS.

NEW QUEBRADA.—The finding of a second large deposit of copper of 16 per cent. produce about 600 yards on the line of the lode is calculated to greatly increase the profits, two men having broken 100 tons in a fortnight, and will in four weeks have 200 tons.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 11: Produce for the month of October, 24,000 oits.=9300*l.*; yield, 5.5 oits. per ton.—Cuiabá: 350 tons stamped: yield, 2.6 oits. per ton.

per ton.—Chibola: 3 tons stamped; yield, 2 6 ozs. per ton.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada; Western Union, \$40,000; cost of telegrams, \$500.00. Lost two days accident to foundation plate. No. 1 furnace stopped. No. 2 started.

SIERRA BUTTES (Gold).—Result of the working at the Sierra Buttes and Plumas Eureka Mines for October:—Sierra Buttes: Total receipts, \$27,931; total working expenses, \$18,159; outlay on improvements, \$424=\$18,583.—Plumas Eureka: Total receipts, \$47,789; total working expenses, \$21,430; outlay on improvements, \$2323=\$23,753. No sulphurets were worked during the month.

PATTERSON'S PATENT ELEPHANT ORE STAMPS.—The stamps have been doing regular work at the Sandycroft Foundry, near Chester, during the past week—as we intimated they would in last week's Journal—stamping gold quartz at the rate of from 10 to 12 tons per day to the entire satisfaction of the numerous visitors, many of whom came long distances to witness the trials. Lester's patent stone-breaker working in connection with the stamps also did its work remarkably well, and was much admired. Several of the above stamps are now in course of manufacture both for the African and Indian gold fields, the ease with which they can be set to work immediately upon arriving at the mines and their extreme portability being very much in their favour.

VIRNEBERG.—This company sold at Swansea Ticketing on Nov. 9 139 tons (21 cwt.) of copper ore, for 1000*l.* 11*s.*, at an average price per unit of 11*s.* 9*d.* A further parcel is on the way to Swansea.

NORTH PENSTRUTHAL.—The recently intersected copper lode at the north is slowly improving, and bids fair to become a very rich lode. Caples of the 40 ft. lode are now being driven through.

WHEAL BASSET.—The cross-cut at the 112 north is being driven at the rate of 14 fms. per month with one Darlington drill. Other drills will shortly be employed at Grace's shaft driving, toward which both South Frances and West Basset have the best and richest parts of their mines, from the recent improvements.

MINING IN NORTH DEVON.—Within the last month several silver lead and manganese sets at Westdown and Combmartin have been explored with the view to their being worked by London companies. We understand some splendid specimens of ore have been brought to surface, and the indications point to a very promising time for the

determine its existence. We may also mention that the rock is of a character very favourable for treatment.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHNSON AND MATTHEY.

Mr. BROUGH SMYTH considers the reef to be sufficiently extensive

to employ 100 stamps, the cost of which, with engine and all necessary appliances, he estimates at £50,000. This plant would crush with ease 250 tons a day, and on the assumption of an average yield

of only 10 dwts. of gold per ton, would give an annual income of over £109,000; this, after deducting the cost of crushing and treating the quartz, would leave an annual profit of about £68,000 equivalent to over 35 per cent. on the capital of the company. Every additional pennyweight of gold must materially increase the profits of the company, as the expenses do not increase in proportion

The reef and the 50 acres of land comprised in the sale are of freehold tenure, and therefore free from all rent, royalties, or renewal fees; the estate on which it has been discovered being one of the properties of the vendors, the Devála-Moyar Gold Mining Company (Limited), which company was recently incorporated with a capital of £200,000. Since its incorporation very important discoveries have been made, which very materially enhance the value of their property.

The purchase-money has been fixed by the Deválá-Moyar Gold Mining Company (Limited), at £130,000, payable as follows:—£80,000 in cash, and £50,000 in fully paid-up shares of this company. This company acquire under this agreement the fee simple in 50 acres of land, giving a length of 25 chains, as near as possible in the direction of the outcrop, and 20 chains in breadth. The agreement secure for this company the assistance of Mr. Brough Smyth as mining and consulting engineer for the period of his engagement with the Deválá-Moyar Gold Mining Company (Limited) on the terms therein stated.

It is the intention of the board to commence active mining operations as soon as possible. The Reef is already in course of development, and machinery of the most approved construction has been selected and ordered by Mr. Brough Smyth, after a most careful and exhaustive enquiry, and will be ready for shipment in a few weeks. Mr. Brough Smyth (who leaves for India in the course of a few days) has so arranged the several parts of the machinery ordered as to reduce to a minimum the weight of the different pieces, thereby saving time and cost of carriage from the shipping port to the mine, as well as including all questions of doubt as to the possibility of transit over the existing bridges and roads. Further batteries of stamp will be sent out in due succession.

The only agreement entered into is the agreement for sale and purchase, which bears date the 6th day of November, 1880, and is made between the Devalla-Moyar Gold Mining Company (Limited) of the one part, and Charles Frewer, as trustee of this company, of the other part, and which agreement this company must adopt. The vendors pay all legal advertising, printing, agency, brokerage and other expenses incident to the incorporation of the company, thus leaving £60,000 after payment of purchase-money available as the working capital.

The above agreement, together with the Memorandum and Article of Association of the Company, are open for inspection at the office of the solicitors of the company.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the offices of the company, or from the bankers, solicitors, and brokers.

In the event of no allotment being made amounts paid on application for shares will be returned in full.

mining interests in North Devon. Work was also more brisk in the North Molton and Molland districts.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 23	Bwch United	20	£15 0	Adam Eytton.
30	Mynydd-Gorddu	100	13 10 0	Panther Lead Co.
	Frongoch	100	9 11 6	Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
Nov. 1	Pandora	30	10 2 8	ditto
2	Foxdale	100	12 12 6	Panther Lead Co.
3	Great Dyliffe	40	15 1 6	Adam Eytton.
6	Pant-y-Mwyn	15	9 17 6	Runcorn Company.
10	Sentelin	100	12 10 0	Panther Lead Co.
11	Talargoch	—	—	—
	Maesyrerdddu	32½	10 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	ditto	32½	10 18 8	Sheldon, Bush, and Co.
	Cotila Llys	10	10 12 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
	—North Hendre	50	10 7 6	Quirk, Barton, and Co.
	— ditto	50	10 7 6	Adam Eytton.
	Rhosmor	80	10 18 6	ditto
	Rhydalun	10	10 8 6	ditto
	Cotila Mawr	6	9 18 6	ditto
	—True Blue	8	10 10 0	Quirk, Barton, and Co.
	—Van	70	11 8 6	Sheldon, Bush, and Co.
	— ditto	60	11 10 6	ditto
	— ditto	30	9 0 0	Weston, Son, and Co.
	— ditto	35½	11 7 0	Jacob Walton and Co.
12	South Darren	40	15 5 0	Panther Lead Co.

		BLENDE.		Purchasers.
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	
Nov.	—Frongoch	100	43 4 0	Dillwyn and Co.
	— ditto	25	2 12 6	Villiers Spelter Co.
	— ditto	25	2 15 0	Swanwick & Co.
	1—Pandora	300	1 13 0	Villiers Spelter Co.
10—	Sainte	300	3 11 6	Vivian and Sons.
	—Talargoch	280	4 0 0	ditto

HOLLOWAYS' OINTMENT AND PILLS—OUTWARD INFIRMITIES.
Before the discovery of holloway's remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, &c. were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms. It was inadequate to remove. Holloway's pills exert the most wholesome power over the unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigour is husbanded while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure. The blood is purified, and the pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state so fatal to many labouring under chronic ulcerations.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ASHHETON.—Joseph Garland, Nov. 10: The cross-cut driving west from the 50, south of Maw shaft, was driven last month 1 m. 4 ft. 11 in. into lode with-out reaching the footwall; the lode is hard, composed chiefly of sandstone, and carrying strings of lead and copper ore, but not to value. Driving is temporarily suspended for want of air. The cross-cut going south-west from the 60, east of boundary shaft, was driven 7 ft. 1 in. in strong lode, containing good veins of blende. The footwall has not yet been reached, although over 15 ft. of lode has been intersected. In the forebreast we have a fine regular wall, against which there is a good deal of rich blende, and a good stream of water issues from the bottom of the level. The lode looks unusually promising. We have men employed in laying tramway and putting in air-pipes in the 60 east, and as soon as this is completed we shall put on a stronger force to prove the eastern ground; two men only are driving at present, the defective ventilation excluding more.

BEDFORD.—Richard Goldworthy, Nov. 10: There is no change to notice in any part of the mine. Good progress is being made with the bobs, rods and appliances for working the shaft on the Bridge lode.

BELOWDA.—J. H. Collins, Nov. 10: Since my last report we have started 24 heads of stamps, and the carpenters and labourers are now busy preparing new lifts for the other 24 heads. We have been delayed in stamping through the repairs, and have not yet done much; but we have been enabled to biddle a small quantity of the stuff that we have passed through, and it looks well. We are now getting the stamps and dressing floors into complete order. There is plenty of stuff broken for the stamps for some weeks on. We expect within a month to have our first parcel of tin ready for the market.

ELAEN CAELAN UNITED.—J. Pell, Nov. 11: No change to notice, but the stopes in the 30, east of the engine-shaft, are turning out good stuff. The ore was sent off last week to Messrs. Nevill, Druce, and Co., and a further quantity will go off in a few days.

BLUE HILLS.—Bennetts, R. Harris, Nov. 8: The 80 east, east of engine-shaft, is worth 4½ per fathom. The same level west is producing saving work. Both the 42 east and west ends at the Blue Burrow shaft are producing low quality tinstuff, and the 30 east end is worth 8½ per fathom.

BODIDRIS.—H. Hotchkiss, Nov. 9: I am pleased to say there is an improvement in the winze sinking below the 110, upon Mac-y-Pwll lode, and a valuable discovery may be expected here shortly. The 80 east, upon the same lode, is entering the run of ore seen in the level above. Altogether the mine looks well. In accordance with instructions, I will see about erection of crusher, &c., at once.

BWLCH UNITED.—N. Bray, Nov. 11: Since my report only a week ago all the underground work has been pushed on with vigour, and without any material alteration in the prospects of the different bargains. In the eastern part of the mine we have been clearing and securing the old workings, and have made a communication with the 43 and shall continue this communication within 30 days where there are one or two points that are favourably spoken of by the miners and others. Our surface operations generally are in full activity, and a good supply of water. We sold on Oct. 20, to Adam Eytton, 20 tons of silver-lead ore at 12½ s. 6d. per ton.

CAMERIAN.—Lyle Glanville, Nov. 9: Esgrair Fraith, Eastern Shaft: The lode in the shaft, sinking below the 105 yard level, is composed of carbonate of lime, and clay-slate, and contains good stones of copper ore throughout. The 105 yard level, driving east from shaft, contains large spots of lead ore, but not in sufficient quantities to value. In the 70 yard level east the lode is interspersed throughout with spots of copper ore, and we may look forward to meeting with an early improvement at this point. The stopes are yielding their usual quantity of ore.—Copper Shaft: The cross-cut driving south has not yet reached the main part of the lode, but by the appearance of the ground I fully expect it will do so in the course of another week. The weather has lately been very severe, but we have managed to keep the large steam-pumps in motion. The water has not now greatly moderated, and it has rained sufficiently to fill all our ponds with water. All surface operations are being carried on with their usual regularity.

CARN CAMBORNE.—R. Southey, W. C. Vivian, Nov. 10: We beg to advise you that we have set the sinking of the engine-shaft from the 95 to the 105 to six men, and three wages men at 30½ per fathom, and the plat to cut at the first-made level 9½ square at 10½ per fathom, with a bonus of 10½ to be added if the whole of the contract is completed within 105 days. The rise and stopes above the 85, on the south lode, have been set to four men, at 15½ per fathom for rising, and 7½ per fathom for stoping; the lode in this place is 4 ft. wide, and yielding about 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, together with some very good tinstone. We have placed a party of men to clear up a sink below the 70 with a view of opening a communication with the rise already referred to, which will afford ventilation, and greatly improve the present appearance of the mine. We have two men driving the 60, east of the engine-shaft cross-cut, on the north lode at 9½ per fathom, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and contains some yellow copper ore. We think it a good speculation to explore eastwards towards the two cross-courses traversing that part of the mine, one of which will be met with in driving about 40 fathoms, and the other about 24 fathoms beyond it. About these cross-courses large and rich bodies of copper ore were found on a parallel line in the earlier workings of Stray Farm Mine, now forming the western part of Dolcoath, and adjoining the north lode. We are now around a parcel of copper ore for the market, and saving out some rich tinstone. We have a strong opinion that the general features of this mine and its excellent neighbourhood warrant the expectation of its proving one of the best mines of its district if effectually developed, and this we have no doubt it will receive at the hands of the present company.

CARNARVON COPPER.—J. Roberts, Nov. 9: I mentioned last week that we had got near the slide, and we have commenced driving on it. It is letting out a great deal of water, and I should not be surprised if at any moment the water from the sump would be let down. When we do this we shall be obliged directly to remove the pumps from the old shaft to the new, as the pumps in the new shaft are too small to keep the water. We have some very good copper on one side of the level by this slide, which we shall open on as soon as we can to see what it will lead to. There is no change in the western ground. Fuller report next week.

CLEMENTINA.—John Roberts, Wm. Sandoe, Nov. 10: There is no change in the north end at the 34 to call for any remark. We have not yet reached the run of ore ground in the underhand stopes over this point. The stopes have not been looking so well or producing so much lead as they had been the previous month, but this week they are looking better again. We have managed, however, to get the same quantity of lead, and, according to present appearances, we shall continue to do so. We have built up another parcel of the lead-house, which will be ready to deposit the next parcel of lead. The machinery are all working well, and keep in good condition.

CROOK BURN.—R. Scott, Nov. 4: There is no change in the bottom of shaft this week; it is still on the limestone, and they are now about 9 ft. into it. The water continues about 65 gallons per minute, and the total depth of shaft is now 122 fms. 11 in.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—A. Francis, R. Prince, Nov. 11: No 1 rise near the forebreast of the 112 east main level the yield of ore has been good since the date of our last report, and present appearances indicate a still further increase in the production. In No. 2 rise six men are raising very good lead ore from a lode now 5 ft. wide, and our returns should forthwith increase from this part of the mine. In driving west out of the bottom of the sump in the 56 level we have got into the soft productive ground met with in the upper levels, so that returns should be rapid from this part also. We shall set another parcel of lead this week, the majority of it being blue ore of good quality.

DERESBY CONSOLS.—John Roberts, W. Sandoe, Nov. 10: The lode in both ends is very much of the same value and appearance as we reported it last week. We shall commence to-morrow or next day to dress up the lead stuff that we have been raising.

DERESBY MOUNTAIN.—John Roberts, Wm. Sandoe, Nov. 10: During the last month we have driven 3 fms. in No. 5, and have raised up and communicated with the sump at No. 5. We have also driven up and raised up the rise and also about the top of the sump, put in a still, taken up the water, and carried down through the rise in launders, making the ground quite dry for working. Speaking about this water it is a stream coming out of a cross-cut driven by the old men at No. 5, and falling down through the old debris in the sump. If we could take this up to the No. 5 it would save the expense of pumping it for 15 fms. We think that this can be done by driving a side level at the No. 5 to meet the old cross-cut in the firm ground, the other side of the debris, and so bring the water through that level. It would be from 2 to 3 fms. to drive, and this would also be proving the lode on to the heading side, where it is said that the old men left the rich course of lead. We have been doing a little stoping about the sump whilst the ground was being secured, and we have now started to take away our stopes from the sump to the No. 6. The stopes here is very leady, and will produce from about 1½ to 2 tons to the cubic fathom. Of course there are other parts of the lode that are not so rich; we estimate the value of the average at about 1 ton to the cubic fathom. The cross-cut at the north end of the lode; how it makes poor ribs as well as good ones, and last week we said that No. 6 was in one of those poor ribs, but it appears to-day to be getting into a better one, as the points of the holes are striking on lead. We have no doubt 5 fms. to drive to reach the footwall, and we have no doubt that the ribs and veins of lead in this great lode will continue to that side, and prove an important point, which a great deal has been said in its favour, and we ourselves believe that on the footwall, under the debris above mentioned, there is a far richer lode than anything we have yet seen. Having cut through the lode at No. 6 we shall then be in a position to sink the Gorse shaft another 10 fms. or 15 fms. We shall scarcely require to sink the shaft before this, as we shall be able to sink it and drive up the level long before the ground will be exhausted above the No. 6. We have fully entered into the dressing, and shall if possible keep the floors clear of stuff.

DERWENT.—J. Mowbray, Nov. 11: I saw all our underground workings yesterday. The 55, east of Jeffries shaft on middle vein, is somewhat coarser, present value for full width 21 cwt. The stopes in the back level 14, 13, and 20 cwt. are per fathom respectively. One of the stopes in the back of the 93 west has become so poor that we have stopped it. The respective yield of the other three is 15, 11, and 11 cwt. ore per fathom.—Sun Vein: This vein in the 70, east shaft, continues twined and poor; present value 6 cwt.—West-gate's shaft: Middle Vein: The stopes under the 53, east of shaft, is worth at present only 14 cwt. ore per fathom, but we hope the above half-yearly report, stopes in the back of level are yielding 15, 12, 20, and 12 cwt. ore per fathom respectively. One of these has failed from 18 to 12 cwt. since last report.—North Vein: The rise upon this vein has come to a flat, where the ground is disordered and poorer; present value 16 cwt. ore per fathom for full length of rise. The flat, however, will not be more than a few feet in thickness, when I hope the vein will again improve. The stopes in the back of the 74, at the junction of Middle and Burnfieldshaugh veins, yields 15 cwt. ore. The cross-cut at the 88, as far as we can judge, has not yet cut the north vein proper, though we have passed through some strong branches.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Isaac Richards, Nov. 11: Wheel Emma-Inclined Shaft: In the 137 east the eastern side of the cross-course has been reached, and finding that the lode has been displaced we have commenced a cross-cut south in search of same, and in which direction it will in all probability be found in a few feet driving. There is no alteration in any of the points of operation throughout the mine since the date of the half-yearly report.

DRAKEWALLS.—Moses Bowden, Nov. 11: The whim engine is working in

a very satisfactory manner, and we are drawing stuff from the 80 level, and expect in a few days to be in a position to work on the lode at this point, when we shall keep the four water-pumps with stamps attached fully employed. At the adit we are boring a deep hole in bottom of level, hoping thereby to communicate with the slope in back of 70, so as to further increase the draining of the old workings. The necessary work to increase the size of the reservoirs is being carried out as fast as possible.

DUBBY SYKE.—George Bell, Nov. 8: I beg to inform you that the pumping operations have gone on all right this week, except on Tuesday, when the water-race was blocked up with snow. However, we commenced at once, and opened it out again in about four hours. The level going west from shaft bottom is now driven about 3 fms. The forehead still keeps very hard.

EAST DEVON CONSOLS.—James Browning, Nov. 10: In going through the underground department I find an improvement in the adit end west. The large lode at its deepest point in operation is producing more copper. The composition of the lode being good, presents a most promising appearance for the production of mineral in large quantities as we get deeper. I feel confident by the time the shaft is sunk and we reach the next level large courses of ore will be discovered. I am very pleased to say the mine is already opening up far beyond my expectation.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—A. Waters, Nov. 11: To cross-cut to the lode at the 109, by six men, at 12½ per fathom. The 97, to drive south of shaft, by four men, at 13½ per fathom; the lode at present not to value. The 86, to drive south, by six men, at 7½ per fathom and 20s. per ton of lead ore. The lode is about 1 ton per fathom. No 2 stopes in the back of the 155, per fathom level, south of winze, by four men, at 22½ per fathom, and 20s. per ton of lead ore; worth 2 tons per fathom. No 2 stopes ditto, north of winze, by four men, at 22½ per fathom and 20s. per ton; worth 2 tons per fathom. The 97 to drive north, on No. 2 lode, by two men, at 7½ per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, but at present not to value.—Tribute Department: Pitch in the back of the 88 south, by two men, at 6½ per ton. Pitch in the back of the 88 south, by two men, at 6½ per ton. No 1 pitch in the back of the 75 south, by six men, at 4½ per ton; worth 1½ ton per fathom. No 2 pitch in the back of the 75 south, by two men, at 6½ per ton; worth 1½ ton per fathom. No 3 pitch ditto, by two men, at 6½ per ton; worth 1½ ton per fathom. Pitch in bottom of the 50 south, by two men, at 6½ per ton; worth 1½ ton per fathom. Pitch in bottom of the 20 south, by two men, at 6½ per ton; worth 1½ ton per fathom. Pitch in 6 m. level north, by two men, at 6½ per ton; worth 1½ ton per fathom.

EAST VAN.—W. H. Williams, Nov. 11: I have stopped operations at the trial cross-cut, and the men are preparing to start the new cross-cut. The lode in the bottom of the winze looks very encouraging.

EAST WHEEL BULLER.—W. Tregay, Nov. 11: We are making good progress in driving the 40 cross-cut south, and the ground is congenial for mineral.

EAST WHEEL CREBOR.—George Rowe, Nov. 10: The lode in the 70 east is unproductive. The lode in the stopes below the 60 is worth 25½ per fathom. The lode in the 70, west of slide, is worth 15½ per fathom. We are clearing the rubbish and timbering the 80, west of the engine-shaft.

FORTESCUE (Stannagwyn).—J. H. James, H. B. Harris, Nov. 10: Setting Report: The great western stopes on the main lode are set to six men, to excavate and send the tinstone to surface, at 5s. per ton. Great middle stopes, on main lode, is set to six men, to excavate and send to surface, at 5s. per ton for the lode itself. The east stopes are set to four men, to excavate and send to surface at 5s. per ton for the lode itself. All the machinery working well, and the burning going on satisfactorily.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., Nov. 6: The lode in the 117 east is showing a healthy appearance, being 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, sulphur, and arsenical mudstone, with good quality copper ore to the amount of 4 tons per fathom. The north part of the lode in the drive going east of cross-cut, at this level, is 8 ft. wide, chiefly capel, mixed with arsenical mudstone and good stones of ore. The lode in the 105 east is yielding 4 tons of mudstone and 4 tons of ore per fathom. The driving south of the 105 east, at 40½ per fathom. No 2 stopes, in the bottom of this level, is yielding 7 tons of mudstone and ore per fathom.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.—William Taylor, Wm. J. Taylor, Nov. 8: The engine-shaft below the 102 is being sunk as fast as possible. Very little change in the ground since our last report. The 102 east, on the south lode, has a kindly appearance, with good stones of ore. The 102 west is worth 5½ per fathom. We commenced a rise in the back of the 102, and are now about 20 fms. in this shoot of ore. All the water in this part of the mine is rising up to the bottom of this level; we are, therefore, anxious to get the shaft down to a deeper level as quickly as possible. The 90 west is producing stones of ore, in easier ground, but not of much value yet; we are expecting this to improve. The 40 west is within about 2 fms. of the slide. We intend to rise on this to communicate with the level above. This will open more ground for tribute. The stopes of the 40 west, as a whole, are hardly looking so well, varying in value from 8½ to 15½ per fathom.

GORSIEDD AND MERLLYN.—W. Edwards, Nov. 11: In the 70 east the soft ground in the north cross-cut is now getting wider, and as we advance we find splendid lumps of lead, which are on the increase. Water continues to issue from the forebreast, so we are urging on the end with the utmost speed. In the north and south vein, in the 70 west level, I am glad to say we are getting more and more stuff, and the ground is getting deeper and deeper. The various bargains for the raising of lead ore are looking well throughout the mine, and we have a good display of lead towards our next sampling.

GREAT RETALLACK.—J. Harris, Nov. 6: To-day I have set the whim-shaft to sink below the 57, by four men, at 8½ per fathom, the month; the part to be carried is now 2 ft. wide, of horn quartz and killas, with patches of blende and mudstone, spotted with copper ore. I am hoping in about 2 or 3 fathoms sinking we shall get into an easier channel of ground, and the water will be let down, and which I think we can do now without being hindered by the water, and which I am hoping will be done in a little over two months.

GREEN HURTH.—W. Vipond, Nov. 5: The level from the bottom of Swan shaft south is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom in grey beds and plate. We shall get the level north started from the bottom of the shaft next week; we shall then soon make room for the water to land during Saturdays. The stopes in the 30, north of the 20, are now being driven up to the level of the 30, and the ground is getting fatter and fatter, and easy to work. The stopes in the sole of the 30 south of Vipond's sump is yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the sole of the 30, north of Vipond's sump, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom; we shall have this stopes into richer ground very soon. The stopes above the 30, near Robinson's sump, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom at present; we shall have a few fathoms of poorer ground to take down in this now. Stopes No. 5, above the 30, yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. The driving south of the 85 winze to the 100, is gradually proving that there is good stoping ground to work above the 30, south of Vipond's sump. Altogether the mine is looking well inside. We have mild fresh weather, which set in yesterday. If this continues we shall be able to make better progress with this dressing. The stock of house has been accumulating outside very fast the last week, owing to the frost and snow partly stopping the driving.

LAXEY.—W. H. Rowe, Nov. 10: There is no material change to report of the lowest workings in the deep mine. The lode in the 259 end, north of Welsh shaft, continues of more than ordinary width, and chiefly composed of spar, intermixed with blende. As the winze in advance, sinking from the 247, is now within 6 ft. of being deep enough; a speedy communication between these points for ventilation, &c., is now very desirable, and will be effected as soon as possible. From a small branch the lode in the 247 end has become much stronger, and of a more regular character, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. Much disappointed if this driving does not soon enter a good run of ore ground. The 235 end north is being driven upon the footwall part of the lode, which is at present worth 15½ per fathom. No change to notice in the stopes in the roof of this level. The driving southward on the hanging branch, near the shaft, is now holed to the 220 winze, and the ground is being stoped out at the bottom to make room for stuff; present value 30½ per fathom. The lode in the 220 end north only yields 1 ton of ore per fathom, but we are now driving this level to the 210 level, and have just now not to be disappointed. We have started the cross-cut west at the 220—as explained in our general report—to prove the west branch. Our prospects in the 165, south of engine-shaft, have improved of late in each of the two workings by opening into side branches, the extent of which it is premature to judge, but so far worth—in the one case 18½, the other 25½ per fathom.—Dumbell's: The 230 end driving north, on the footwall part of the lode, still continues unproductive, but having now placed a rock-drill at this point, and a strong force of men to work it, we hope to commence to pay day in the roof of the 215 north is still worth 30½ per fathom. The winze sinking from the level above is worth 55½ per fathom. The 200 end has lately much fallen off in value, though the lode now appears to be recovering itself again, and is worth 20½ per fathom. The winze in the 185 north is worth 35½ per fathom. The lode in the 140 end, now the furthest advanced north, has recently shown a good appearance; a discovery of value at this point would be of the highest importance. The winze in the 140 end, now the furthest advanced north, has recently shown a good appearance; a discovery of value at this point would be of the highest importance. The winze in the 140 end, now the furthest advanced north, has recently shown a good appearance; a discovery of value at this point would be of the highest importance. The winze in the 140 end, now the furthest advanced north, has recently shown a good appearance; a discovery of value at this point would be of the highest importance.

HERODSFOTE.—P. Temby, J. A. Temby, Nov. 11: The different ends and stopes throughout the mine maintain their satisfactory appearance as they did at the general meeting, held at the mine on Oct. 19. The shaftmen are making fair progress in casing and repairing the engine-shaft, which we calculate to complete this week, when we shall commence to draw from our bottom levels again. During the past fortnight we have been drawing the accumulated stuff from the 160 and 180. We are busy in carrying the No. 2 parcel of ore to Looe, nearly 60 tons of ore, and are now preparing to carry the No. 1 parcel on Monday or Tuesday next. Saturday being our setting and pay day a full report of the operations and value of each point shall be sent to you next week.

HINGTON DOWN.—T. Richards, Nov. 10: No 1 lode in the deep adit level east of the south cross-cut is composed of capel, quartz, gossan, peach, prill, and mundle, and some rich stones of copper ore. The No 2 lode in the deep adit level east of the south cross-cut, and east of the cross-course, is at present small and disordered. The sinking of the engine-shaft below the deep adit level is progressing satisfactorily, and the lode is producing some rich stones of copper ore. The surface work is going on favourably.

LADY ASHBURTON.—J. Willocks, Nov. 12: Since my last report we have driven the western level six fathoms, making the distance from the engine-shaft nearly 13 fms. through a strong and masterly lode, from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, and letting out water freely, composed of silver, copper, friable quartz, arsenical and sulphuric mudstone, together with a strong silver-bearing capel, spotted with silver; in fact, I never saw a more promising-looking lode in this silver-bearing district for the production of silver; and I am still convinced that as we advance nearer to Sergeant's shaft we shall find the lode much richer for silver, and will enable us to go into the market with a profitable sampling of silver and copper ores. Our machinery and pitwork are in excellent condition, and working well.

LADYWELL.—Arthur Waters, Nov. 11: The lode in the adit level, going south of cross-course on west part of lode, is traversing a good-looking rock, and shows indications of becoming productive. The end is still a long way from No. 3 shaft, nevertheless we seem to be draining water therefrom, and as there is no

strong wide lode in the pit, it is only fair to expect an improvement as we go forward. There is no change of note elsewhere.

LLANDEGLA.—H. Hotchkiss, Nov. 9: There is no change in the character of the rock in new shaft this week.—North Lode: We shall by to-morrow evening have taken out the stonework from around the collar of the shaft, and have the same in readiness for the mason to commence putting in the brickwork in order to stop back the surface water. We are getting together stones, lime, &c., for the necessary buildings on surface.

LOMAX.—W. Argall, Nov. 10: We are still engaged about the new shaft on the Tatle Pie lode, and shall soon commence to drive a level from the shaft on the lode worth about 3½ or 4½ per fathom. There is nothing new to report on Thompson's lode.

MARKE VALLEY.—Wm. George, J. Stenlake, Nov. 11: In the 90 west the men have been employed in cutting through the lode, which is altogether from 6 ft. to 7 ft. wide. The first two or three fathoms is composed of mudstone and spots of copper ore, beyond that there is more granite with branches of good ore and mundle, a very promising lode. Since our last report the lode is good 50 west has yielded full 1½ ton of ore per fathom for four fathoms in length, but to-day it has fallen off; present value, ½ ton per fathom; but from the character of the ground we think this is only a temporary change. No other alteration in the mine.

MELLANEAR.—John Gilbert, Nov. 10: Gundry's Shaft: The 40, west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and yields 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 50, driving west of shaft, on the south-east part of the lode, was driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yields 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 60, driving west of shaft, on main lode, was driven 3 fms. 1 ft. 2 in.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore and blende, in very good ground for driving, and looking promising. The 70, driving south-east, west of shaft, was driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 10 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, and occasional stones of lead and blende. The 80, driving west of shaft, on main lode, was driven 2 fms. 8 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and improved to 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 90, west of shaft, driving east to the south part of the lode, was driven 3 fms. 0 ft. 2 in.; we have cut several small veins of copper ore, but think the main part of the lode is still standing. A little further south, the 100, driving west of shaft, was driven 2 fms. 2 ft.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 110, driving west of shaft, was driven 3 fms. 0 ft. 8 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 30 cross-cut, driving south of Gundry's shaft, was driven 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the ground is getting milder, and we expect to cut the south branch in a few days. The 70 cross-cut, driving north of the slip-shaft, was driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; we have commenced this cross-cut to the west of the north lode, which has not been seen below the 12, and we calculate that there are about 25 fms. to drive to cut it. The winze in the bottom of the 50, on the south-east part of the lode, was sunk 2 ft. 9 in.; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 60, on the south-east part of the lode, was sunk 2 ft. 9 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 40, on the south-east part of the lode, was sunk 1 ft. 5 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The new bucket lift in Gundry's shaft, below the 111, is working well, and everything now is in good order for pushing on the shaft as fast as possible. The old engine-shaft was sunk below the 100 last month 1 m. 0 ft. 7 in.; the part of the lode carrying is 1½ ft. wide, yields stones of ore, and letting out a good deal of water. The winze in the bottom of the 70, west of shaft, was sunk 2 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. We have set seven pitches to 21 m. at an average tribute of 8s. 3d. in the 11. We shall sample on Tuesday next about 515 tons of copper ore.

MORFA DU.—T. Mitchell, Nov. 11: The various points here continue to look much the same as when last reported. We have some good stones of copper from the end driving by the White Rock shaft, and the lode is improving as we open west on its course.

MOUNT CARBIS.—Geo. Johns, Nov. 11: The lode in the 27 east is worth 50½ per fathom, and there is a good lode of tin all along the ground driven at this level for nearly 30 fms. in length. We are engaged clearing away the ground for the foundation of the engine-house and taking up the surface water.

MYNYDD-GORDDU.—J. G. Green, Nov. 11: I have the honour to report that work has been carried on uninterruptedly at the engine-shaft during the week with a fair result, now down to 34 ft. below the 34. At present the men are engaged putting in timber. We shall put in timber to the right away, and afterwards proceed with the sinking. There is a strong promising lode in the 12, driving west, containing spots of ore. I have removed the men from the winze, as it is deep enough to hole into the stopes when the latter is carried far enough west. I have no other alteration calling for remark under drawing. Drawing and dressing are being carried on regularly, with a full supply of water. Shall send a sample of 10 tons of silice ore to Messrs. Nevill, Druce, and Co. to-morrow. The carpenters have nearly finished the shed over the drawing machine, and I have put them to enlarge the ore house, as it is now too small for our requirements.

NANT RHYS.—Wm. Michell, Nov. 8: During the past month the level has been extended east on the south lode 2 fms. 4 ft. The part of the lode as being taken down in driving for 2 ft. wide is still composed of flooken and spar, with spots of lead ore; a nice kind of ore. In my former report I mentioned that we were driving the lode, and likely to come in depth, and the lode is now being timbered and made secure. We are pushing on the cross-cut, and are driving. Owing to the stormy weather and floods but little has been done in the way of surface work.

NEW KITTY.—W. Vivian, Nov. 11: We are making good progress with the building of the engine-house, and all other work on the mine.

NEW PENROSE.—J. Curtis, Nov. 9: There is no change to notice in the cross-cut since my last report.

NEW WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, Nov. 10: The winze sinking below the 53 maintains its size (about 5 ft. wide), but the branches are not so strong as when reported on last week. In the cross-cut, south of Hallett's shaft, we are cutting veins of copper ore, thus showing the ground to be highly mineralized. No other change to notice since my last report.

NORTH BUSY UNITED.—Jos. Frisk, Jno. James, Nov. 9: The lode in the 10, east end, is so far as seen worth 40½ per fathom, and no south wall—large and promising lode, and likely to come in depth. The bearing point in the mine of equal value as last reported. The account will be held shortly, when we hope to show a fair profit.

NORTH D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—R. N. Vivian, Nov. 11: There is no important change in the mine to notice since our report of last week. All the points of operation maintain their value and promise for further improvement.

NORTHERN LEAD.—Thomas Tonkin, Nov. 11: In the 42 drive foreward, in the east section, has an improved appearance; the drive now is 5 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is well charged with lead, and the gangue is of a very kindly nature. Seeing that we are here advancing into new ground, it is an important feature that this extension is opening out well. The drive at the bottom of the 4 m. level, in this section, is carrying a small leader of lead ore, and looks likely to improve, the gangue being a nice friable calcite. The drive in the west section, in this same adit, produces some saving work, and is favourable for progress. The cross-cut near Low shaft is still in very hard ground, and the men are now close to the main lode, and likely to come in depth. The bearing point in the tributary ground. In the east and west section the yield in both marks is about the same as usual—1½ ton and 10 cwt. of ore per fathom for the full width of the lode. In the 25 we are making fair progress in the cross-cut to the side vein, in the west section. We are now in the country which intervenes between the main lode and side vein, and in about 1 m. more should reach the hanging wall of the side vein. In the 15 the cross-cut to the side vein, in the east section, is advancing more rapidly. We are now in the country which intervenes between the lode in the big level; and, as I hope cut the side vein at or near its junction with the great iron deposit, we may shortly expect important results. The tributary ground in the east section yields 10 cwt. of ore per fathom, and the pitch in the west section 8 cwt.—Adit Level: The tributary ground here is yielding 8 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. The new ground being worked into is fairly mixed with lead ore. We have now good weather for dressing, and both underground and surface operations are pushed on vigorously.

PANDORA.—H. Nottingham, Nov. 10: The lode in the 45, driving south, is still looking well—a wide lode, mixed throughout with carbonate of lime, lead, and blende, worth quite 2 tons of lead per fathom. The end going north is worth 1½ ton of lead to a fathom. We have now opened on this course of ore for 8 fms. in length. This, and bearing in mind the richness of the ground, stamps it as the best run of ore yet opened up. The 33, driving south of No. 1 winze on the hanging wall part of the lode, looks better. The bearing point in the west section, and likely to come in depth. The bearing point in the tributary ground in the east section yields 10 cwt. of ore per fathom, and the pitch in the west section 8 cwt.—Adit Level: The tributary ground here is yielding 8 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. The new ground being worked into is fairly mixed with lead ore. We have now good weather for dressing, and both underground and surface operations are pushed on vigorously.

PANTY-MWYN.—Enoch Parry, Nov. 11: We have no change in the 24 east or west of Modlyn this week. We intend making further trials in the north side of the workings near Griffith's shaft, as we find part of the lode in the north side, and we have found some fine stones of lead in this side near the day level. We have sold 15 tons of ore this week, which was rated by the tributers. We have no ground open for stoping until the 24 is driven up into the runs of ore ground.

PARYS COPPER CORPORATION.—T. Mitchell, Nov. 11: The 90 south continues to go forward in a dark chert, interspersed with sulphur and small string of copper ore. The 95, east of cross-cut, is communicated with the 90, and the men are at present squaring the ground in the north side at this point, and exactly as it should be, and this portion of the mine is now well ventilated. The ground in the trial cross-cut at the 90, east of Gwen's shaft, is favourable for driving; we have just come in contact with a small flooken joint, in which we find some rich copper—this looks encouraging. The tribute pitches are looking much as usual. We have weighed off the parcel of copper ore sold on the 4th instant.

PATELEY BRIDGE.—D. Williams, Nov. 11: In the 30 cross-cut we have just passed through another strong branch of spar, carrying copper and stones of ore, and the feeder of water issuing forth is still increasing, being indisputable evidence of a wide and porous lode in advance. I have a pair of men stoping in the back of the 30, upon No. 2 vein, at 100s. per ton of dressed ore, in a vein 2 ft. wide, worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Six men to drive the 20, north-east of No. 1 vein, at 60s. per ton of dressed ore, in a vein 2 ft. wide, worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Four men to drive the same level south-west, at 60s. per ton of dressed ore, in a vein 2



quiet, whilst the other mines in the St. Agnes district have not been much dealt in. It is noteworthy, however, that any large number of West Kitty would be eagerly taken if offered, so shareholders should be on their guard. There have been various intricate manoeuvres to influence the prices of shares not generally quoted, and the markets close quiet, and all seem to be in good spirit as to the future.

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The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Nov. 12, 1880.

IRON.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	TIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pig, GMS, f.o.b., Clyde	2 12 0	2 12 3	English, ingot, f.o.b.	93 0 0	94 0 0
" Scotch, all No. 1	2 13 0	—	" bars	94 0 0	95 0 0
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales	5 2 6	5 5 0	" refined	95 0 0	96 0 0
" in London	5 12 6	5 15 0	Australian	89 15 0	90 0 0
" Stafford	6 15 0	7 0 0	Banca	90 0 0	92 0 0
" in Tyne or Tees	5 10 0	—	Straits	89 15 0	90 0 0
" Swedish, London	10 0 0	—			
Rails, Welsh, at works	5 5 0	5 10 0			
Sheets, Staff., in London	8 0 0	—			
Plates, ship, in London	7 5 0	7 10 0			
Hoops, Staff.	7 0 0	—			
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon.	6 10 0	7 0 0			
English, spring	13 0 0	13 0 0			
" cast	30 0 0	40 0 0			
Swedish, keg	15 0 0	—			
" fag. ham.	15 10 0	—			
LEAD.					
English, pig, common	15 5 0	15 12 6			
" L.B.	15 15 0	—			
" sheet and bar	16 2 6	—			
" pipe	16 12 6	—			
" red	17 10 0	13 5 0			
" white	22 0 0	24 5 0			
" patent shot	18 10 0	—			
Spanish	15 0 0	15 5 0			
Metal, per cwt.	15 0 0	16 0 0			
Ore, 10 per cent. per ton	20 0 0	25 0 0			
QUICKSILVER.					
Flasks, 75lbs. war. (nom)	6 12 6	6 15 0			
SPELTER.					
Silesian	16 5 0	16 10 0			
English, Swansea	17 0 0	—			
Sheet zinc	20 0 0	21 5 0			

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 12s. per ton less for Canada; 1X 6s. per box more than 10 quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—At the earlier part of this week our markets on the whole were fairly active, and prices generally showed a slight advance; but towards the close there has been less disposition to make purchases, and prices have again slightly given way. A feeling of confidence, however, seems to prevail in the stability of the markets, strengthened perhaps by the satisfactory Board of Trade returns published for the month of October, as also from the continuance of a plethora of money, the low Bank rate occasioned thereby, and the general revival of credit. With such favourable features as these it is not surprising that there are unmistakable signs of over-production in some metals, as producers are apt to be carried away by the rosy reports of trade revival which are circulated about, and look for a demand which perhaps is never forthcoming. Regular trade is now exceptionally dull, and especially so for export, business having been checked by the slight rise which has lately been made in prices, and while sellers still continue to uphold their quotations against their customers they will, in a twofold manner, destroy their own markets, first by encouraging rather than discouraging speculation; and secondly, by placing an effectual check upon the *bona fide* demand. If buyers had been purchasing only in limited quantities, then perhaps there might be a chance of prices being upheld, for with the little speculation which is now going on, it would possibly give time for the regular demand to expand, but as the Board of Trade returns show that for some time past the chief foreign markets have been well supplied, buyers can consequently afford to wait their time before making fresh purchases, and are likely to do so, since there are particularly heavy stocks of most metals, which strongly indicates a declension of prices. In fact, there does not appear much chance of any resuscitation in the demand, either for speculative or legitimate account for some time hence, as we are now rapidly approaching the winter quarter, a season that is invariably the duldest for trade, and holders may experience difficulty in realizing without making liberal concessions in price. At somewhat under ruling rates there are orders to be had, and sellers would probably do well to secure them rather than allow them to be returned unexecuted, and especially in such instances where but a slight concession only is needed. The traffic returns continuing unfavourable tends to have a depressing influence upon our markets, as they indicate that the amount of legitimate business doing is somewhat restricted.

COPPER.—During the past week there has been a fair amount of business transacted in this metal, but holders have been anxious to realize the improved prices, which has had the effect of lowering them. Chili bars were sold on Monday from 61s. 2s. 6d. to 61s. 5s., according to prompt, but on Tuesday 61s. was accepted, at about which figure the market remained steady throughout Wednesday. Yesterday 60s. 15s. was touched, and the market closes to-day at 60s. 12s. 6d. With such a heavy stock as there is in this metal, it is not surprising that upon each little rise sellers should predominate, and until statistics show some great improvement, any spurt which may take place will probably bring out free sellers, and thus prevent prices from being upheld for any length of time. Light charters from Chili at the commencement of the month were the cause of the rise, and should those which will be announced in a day or two be again light, the market will doubtless recover all it has lost this week, but, on the contrary, if they prove above the average, there does not appear sufficient stability in the market to prevent prices from falling away to a still further extent. Advances recently received from Australia show the total exports from Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide to Great Britain last month to be 800 tons, and 1300 tons copper ores. According to the Board of Trade returns for last month the exports were 98,129 cwt., against 96,181 cwt. in October, 1879, and 76,878 cwt. in 1878. These figures are satisfactory, as they show a good growth in the requirements of the trade, and since this month commenced there has also been some very fair shipments effected, but these are chiefly in fulfilment of old contracts; present orders being rather scanty. There is, however, a moderate inquiry for copper sheets, 4 by 4, and business is recorded as low as 69s. 15s. For yellow metal there is but a limited demand, and no change has been made in prices.

IRON.—There is a very fair amount of business being transacted in this metal, and the improved prices reported last week are for the most part steadily maintained. Shipping orders, however, are rather limited and better prices seem likely to prevent the expansion of the demand for export account. In Scotch pigs there has been more animation, but the higher prices caused thereby appear to have produced an unsatisfactory result, in so far that production is still kept very much in excess of requirements, and the stock has consequently continued to increase, that in public store in Glasgow on the 6th inst. amounting to no less than 477,111 tons, and it seems evident that makers have no intention whatever of curtailing their supplies, as another furnace has been put into blast, making the total number altogether in Scotland now going 119. When so many of the furnaces were damped down during the recent strike, it was rumoured that but few would again be relit until the trade had assumed a more healthy and active position, but notwithstanding that ever since the termination of that strike, the stock has been weekly if not daily increasing, the number of furnaces in blast has also rapidly increased until now there is a greater number in operation than immediately before the strike, and it is plain that unless some extraordinary demands spring up to absorb a great portion of the overwhelming stock, any rise which may be effected at the present time cannot for long be upheld. Speculation

may for a while cause prices to advance, but with the realizations which must necessarily follow, the reaction occurs, by which past experience shows that the market generally loses more than it originally gained. Makers should not confound the speculative and legitimate demand together, for by so doing they are apt to overburden their market by excessive production, and thus work contrary to their own interests, and have to submit to a very considerable concession in price in order to make sales; as with such an enormous stock there is always the probability, if not the certainty, of heavy forced sales being sooner or later made. There has been more activity on the Glasgow Warrant Market, the opening price on Monday being 51s. 2d., rapidly advancing on that day to 51s. 9d., buyers remaining very firm throughout Tuesday at 52s. 2d. to 52s. 4d. cash. Buying on Wednesday morning being animated, the price rose to 52s. 6d., receding, however, during the latter part of the day to 52s. 3d. Yesterday the market opened at 52s. 3d., but the price was soon reduced to 51s. 7d., improving towards the close to 51s. 9d., and to-day the market has slightly recovered, closing at 52s. to 52s. 3d.

The foreign and coastwise shipments last week showed a great improvement upon what they have been for the previous two or three weeks, and compare favourably with those for the corresponding period of last year, being 12,430 tons against 10,128 tons; and the total shipments from Christmas to date this year have been 591,008 tons against 499,166 tons for the same time in 1879; and the imports of Middlesbrough pig iron into Grangemouth last week were 4253 tons against 2920 tons for the same time last year, which makes the total decrease this year on 1879, 4074 tons. A more cheerful tone is said to have existed on the Middlesbrough market, and higher prices have been realized, owing probably to the better feeling on the Glasgow market. No. 3 has been sold at 39s. 9d., although 40s. has been touched for prompt delivery, still higher rates being asked for forward contracts, buyers having paid 40s. 6d. for delivery early next year. Warrants are in good demand, and a large quantity has from day to day changed hands. It is evident that makers in this district, as in Scotland, have no intention of diminishing the production, for heavy quantities continue to go fast into public store, the stock held last Tuesday by Messrs. Connal and Co. being 112,112 tons, or an increase of 2089 tons for the week ending on that day. Shipments of pigs last week, however, were not up to the average of the previous few weeks, amounting to about 17,500 tons, the bulk of which being exported to Scotland and the Baltic ports. The manufactured trade has also assumed a rather more satisfactory position, the demand for bars having slightly increased, while inquiries for ship plates keep brisk. Puddled bars, however, do not find a very ready market, and prices have remained stationary at about 37s. 15s. net. Common bars sell at 57s. 12s. 6d.; ship plates at 67s. 6d. to 67s. 15s., and angles at 57s. 15s. From Sheffield a marked improvement is reported in prices, and the demand appears to be steadily increasing, especially for rails and other railway materials, as well as for plates for ship building, and the trade generally in this district appears to be developing, and manufacturers anticipate increased orders for some time to come. With a fair amount of business doing, and improved prospects of the future of the trade, a more cheerful tone prevails on the market at Birmingham. Manufacturers of bars are receiving a fair number of orders, list houses having secured numerous contracts. Specifications are given more freely, which indicates that the business doing is more to meet the requirements of the trade than for speculative account; and export merchants report that there is more steadiness in the demand for the colonial and continental markets. Prices have consequently become firmer, both for manufactured and crude iron, 2s. 6d. advance having been paid for ordinary bars, and about 1s. per ton more for common pigs. From the Welsh districts there is very little fresh to report, the market remaining in a similar position as last reported. There continues to be a very good demand for rails, and the prices which are now being realized are said to leave a fair margin of profit to manufacturers. A further improvement has been made in the price of high class pigs, and buyers experience difficulty in placing orders for forward delivery at current rates. According to recent advices from New York, prices are reported firmer, in spite of the demand continuing quiet; No. 1 Glengarnock being quoted at 23s. 6d., Coltness 23s. 6d., and Eglinton 21s. 6d. There is an improved demand for scrap and old rails, the latter having advanced 4s. per ton, making the present quotation 27s. 6d., the quotation for scrap remaining as before at 26s. 6d.

TIN.—At the opening of this market on Monday an extensive business was done in foreign from 90s. to 90s. 10s., the market still further improving on Tuesday to 90s. 15s. Operators then evidently eager to take profits somewhat depressed the market by pressing sales, and on Wednesday the price declined to 90s. 5s. Yesterday the official quotation was 90s., but before the close of 'change, 89s. 15s. sharp cash was accepted for 15 tons, and the market to-day has been quiet at about 89s. 15s. to 90s. per ton. The immediate future of this market seems rather uncertain as the vitality in the demand has relaxed, and since there has been a rise almost unchecked of nearly 12s. per ton, operators may deem it advisable to withdraw from the market for awhile. On the other hand there is a material interest in a further advancement in prices, which may perhaps necessitate buyers to continue to effect purchases. According to advices recently received from Melbourne, the exports from Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide last month to Great Britain were 25,000 ingots. A public sale of 20,500 slabs Banca is just announced for the 30th inst.

LEAD.—With a fair business doing prices have been maintained, but no further improvement has taken place, the market remaining steady. SPELTER.—This market remains quiet, and with only a very limited demand, prices have assumed a somewhat easier tendency, although no particular change has been effected in the official quotations. STEEL.—There is no new feature, with a moderate inquiry prices are upheld.

TIN PLATES.—There is not such a good demand for tin plates, and prices tend in buyers' favour. The Board of Trade returns for October do not compare favourably with those for the same time last year. QUICKSILVER remains dull, price nominally unchanged.

MESSRS. PELL, BOYLE, AND CO.—The movements in gold have been of some magnitude this week, the demand for Egypt and America having revived. The arrivals have consisted chiefly of sovereigns, and recourse has, therefore, been had to the Bank, that establishment losing no less than 880,000, since our last circular. On the other hand, sovereigns from Australia, and the amount forwarded last week to Paris, have been sent in to the value of 300,000. The arrivals comprise—100,000, per Orient Line from Australia, 30,000, per P. and O. steamer from Australia, 400,000, from Paris, and 14,300, from West Indies: total, 544,300. Kaiser-i-Hind has taken 100,000, to Alexandria, and the Mondeo 44,500, to the River Plate. SILVER.—The price quoted by us last week was 51s. 1/2d. per oz.—has been well maintained; in fact, for some small parcels 51s. 7/4d. was obtained, an order coming to hand when the market was but ill supplied. This last rate was not kept up long, and the nearest quotation we can give to-day is 51s. 1/2d. per oz. The receipts during the week comprise 27,000, from River Plate, about 24,000, from New York, and 7000, from West Indies: total, 58,000. The P. and O. steamer leaving yesterday took no silver for India, there being no demand for that country at current rates.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET has been more than usually flat this week, and quotations have given way in many instances. Among mines dealt in have been Devon Consols, Wheal Crebor, Leadhills, Parys Corporation, Prince of Wales, South Frances, Carn Brea, East Pool, East Lovell, Marke Valley, Morfa Du, South Condurrow, Great Laxey, and others.

TIN.—There has not been any alteration in the standards for ore since our last; and, on the whole, tin mines have been weaker, and much less dealt in. Blue Hills are quoted 3s. 4d. to 4s.; Carn Brea, 8s. to 9s.; Cook's Kitchen, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Dolcoath, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; East Pool, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; East Lovell, 30s. to 35s.; New Peavor, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; Polrose, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Phoenix, 2s. to 3s.; South Condurrow, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; South Crofty, 10s. to 11s.; West Phoenix, 1s. to 2s.; South Frances, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; Tincroft, 16s. to 17s.; West Basset, 15s. to 16s.; West Frances, 10s. to 11s.; West Peavor, 16s. to 17s.; Wheal Agar, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Wheal Basset, 4s. to 5s.; West Kitty, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; New Kitty, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Wheal Grenville, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Wheal Jane, 15s. to 20s.; Wheal Jewell, 15s. to 20s.; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 4s. to 5s.; Wheal Peavor, 2s. to 2s. 8d.; Wheal Uny, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; North Busy, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; Wheal Coates, 30s. to 35s.; the mine is opening up very well, and about 6 tons of tin will be sold on Wednesday, West Godolphin, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Penhalls, 1s. to 2s.

COPPER.—Very little change has taken place in copper mines, and not much business has been transacted in any. Devon Great Consols are quoted 12s. 6d. to 14s.; Devon Great United, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; Bedford United, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Gawton, 20s. to 25s.; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3s. to 4s.; Wheal Crebor, 4s. to 5s.; at the meeting, particulars of which will be found in another column, a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared. The accounts, charging five months' costs against four months' returns, show a profit of 979s. 1s. 5d. The copper ores sold realised 3886s. 0s. 4d.; cash in hand, 854s. 6s. 8d.; assets over liabilities, 1650s. 19s. 7d. The agents, in their report, value the different points in operation in the mine at 320s. per fathom. They also estimate the reserves in the mine at 20,000s., and expect in the next four months to sell about 900 tons of ore. The 108 east looks like approaching another shoot of ore.

South Caradon, 60s. to 65s.; East Caradon, 1s. to 2s.; East Crebor, 1s. to 2s.; Carnarvon, 3s. to 4s.; Marke Valley have advanced to 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.; Morfa Du, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Parys Copper have been firmer, and more in demand, at 20s. to 22s. 6d. Prince of Wales, 15s. to 20s.; West Crebor, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; West Tolgus, 50s. to 55s.; West Selsam, 10s. to 18s.; West Devon, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Hingston Down, 20s. to 25s.; lanear, 4s. to 5s.; New Cook's Kitchen, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; West Gunnislake (Clitters), 20s. to 25s.; South Crebor, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Mona, 13s. to 15s.

LEAD MINES have been very moderately dealt in, and prices are mostly nominal. Van, 16s. to 18s.; the sale of ore (200 tons) realised 2282s. 6s. Roman Gravels, 9s. to 9s. 6d.; the lode in 80, south of new shaft, is worth 5s. 6d. tons of lead ore per fathom. Tankerville, 3s. 3d.; new shares (fully paid), 1s. to 1s. 6d. South Darren, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; the shaft will be deep enough for the 120 fm. level in about a week; the 110 level is worth 1 ton per fathom. East Roman Gravel, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; the mine is looking very well. Derwent, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; no change here, and north lode at 68 not yet cut. Leadhills, 2s. 2d.; the accounts for the year show lead sales, 16,005s. 11s. 6d., estimated lead in stock, 7866s. 4s. 3d.; credit balance, 1970s. 3s. 1d. The directors regret they are not in a position to pay a dividend, though the workings for the year show a profit of 2879s. 7s. 7d. Pandora, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; the 45 continues to open out a very rich lode east and west. D'Eresby Mountain, 40s. to 50s.; Aberllyn, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Bwlch, 2s. to 3s.; the mine has sold 20 tons of ore for 12s. 6d. per ton.

Frongoch, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Grogwinion, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Hartington, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Red Rock, 1s. to 2s. West Wye Valley, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; New Wye Valley, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; this mine will sell 50 tons of lead next week. Ystwyth, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; East Craven Moor, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; East Van, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Glenroy, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Gorsedd and Merlyn, 2s. to 3s.; Herodsfoot, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; North D'Eresby, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Pennant, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Pen-y-Orsedd, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; West Chiverton, 20s. to 25s.; West Holway, 1s. to 1s. 6d. At Pateley Bridge the 30s. is just reaching the No. 2 lode, which in the 20, is very good, and is turning very good quantities of ore. Gwern-y-Mynydd, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; ground north and south from Deborah shaft is looking well for production of ore.

FOREIGN MINES.—Almaden, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Cape Copper, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Brazilian, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; English Australian, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; mail is due on Monday, when good news is expected. Colorado, 2s. to 2s. 4d. Chontales advices show a loss of 348s. on the month of September, the value of the gold being 254s. 10s. Javali return reached 1200s., against a cost of 839s. Canadian Copper, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Copalco, 10s. to 11s.; Don Pedro, 14s. to 16s.; Eberhardt, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; Flacoz, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Frontino and Bolivia, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Devila-Moya, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; Emma, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Indian Glenrock, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Phoenix, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; New Quebrada, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Nouveau Monde, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Panulillo, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Pestarena, 7s. to 8s.; Richmond, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; Ruby, 5s. to 6s.; South Indian Gold, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; John del Rey, 210s. to 230s.; Multafall, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; Birdseye, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Blue Tent, 1s. to 2s.; Kapanga, 3s. to 4s.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange displayed considerable animation at the beginning of the week, followed by slight reaction yesterday, and a revival to-day. The tin standards remain without change, copper ore is fetching a rather higher price, and lead ore also appears to have improved in value, the prevailing opinion being that the prices of all metals will have risen considerably before the end of the year. Most of the new companies launched have succeeded in obtaining the necessary capital without much difficulty.

In Indian Gold Mine shares there has been a considerable amount of business done, but prices are scarcely so firm. Devila-Moya is quoted 2s. to 2s. 4d.; Indian Glenrock, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; South Indian, 1s. to 1s. 6d. The letters of allotment of the Oregum Gold Mining Company were posted on Thursday night. The South-East Wynnad Estate and Gold Mining Company notify that Mr. J. Cooper will sail for India at the end of the month to take up the duties of resident mining manager and engineer for the above company, and also the Wynnad Perseverance Estate and Gold Mining Company (Limited). He will take additional machinery and a working mechanic. Indian Phoenix, 3s. to 3s. 6d. The directors announce that explorations made on the Phoenix estate by Captain Gifford, the mining engineer of the Indian Glenrock Company have resulted in a satisfactory exhibition of gold in the reef examined, which is 15 ft. wide, and adds:—"The facilities for working this property are second to none; tunnels can be put in to work the reef; a beautiful stream of water runs the whole length of the estate, and there is every advantage for damming water. The directors further state that Mr. Daniel Grove (late President of the Mining Boards of Bendigo, Victoria, and the Thames Gold Fields, New Zealand), who has had more than twenty-eight years' experience, has been engaged to undertake the organisation and superintendence of the company's works, left England last week to proceed direct to the Wynnad for that purpose."

The Rhodes Reef Gold Mining Company has been formed with capital of 190,000s., in shares of 17s. each, to purchase from the Devila-Moya Gold Mining Company for 130,000s. (of which 80,000s. will be in cash and the remainder in fully paid shares), and work as separate and distinct mining undertaking, a valuable gold reef, discovered on one of the freehold estates of the company, known as Rhodes Reef. With the object of securing unanimity as well as uniformity of management, both companies will be conducted under the same board and staff. Mr. R. Brough Smyth, in a detailed report upon the reef, states that where he measured it, it is over 8 ft. in thickness, and judging from the indications it would when properly opened supply stone for many years for stamp heads. Much of the quartz is very ferruginous, and has places where nests of uncombed auriferous crystals. He saw stone broken out by the natives with gold visible in it, and Mr. J. W. Minchin has collected a very large quantity of quartz, the greater part of which showed gold. There is a flow of water from the reef itself, and where the machinery would be placed the supply would be ample, and secured at a small cost. There is an excellent site for a chinery close to the reef, and the cost of conveying the quartz to the stamps would be very small, as it could be sent down by an inclined tramway and the reef is altogether a very encouraging prospect. The prospect, which will be in another column, states that the reef and the 50 acres of land comprised in the sale are freehold tenure, and, therefore, free from all rent, royalties, or renewal fees; the estate on which it has been discovered being one of the parties of the vendors, the Devila-Moya Gold Mining Company recently incorporated with a capital of 200,000s. Since its incorporation very important discoveries have been made, which very materially enhance the value of the property. By the contract of purchase the Rhodes Reef Company requires under this agreement the fee simple in 50 acres of land, giving a length of 25 chains as near as possible in the direction of the outcrop, and 20 chains in breadth. The agreement secures for this company the assistance of Mr. Brough Smyth, mining and consulting engineer for the period of his engagement with the Devila-Moya Company. It is the intention of the board to commence development mining operations as soon as possible. The reef is already in progress of development, and machinery of the most approved construction has been selected and ordered by Mr. Brough Smyth (who leaves for India in a few days), after a careful and exhaustive enquiry, and will be ready for shipment in a few weeks.

The Devalah Central Gold Mining Company, the prospectus of which appears in another column, is issuing 100,000 shares of 17s. each. It is to acquire from Messrs. Parry and Co., merchants, Madras, four celebrated properties, three of which have frequently been very favourably referred to in reports upon other properties. The estates adjoin the Devila-Moya Gold Mining Company's properties, shares in which are held at high premiums. Mr. Brough Smyth, late engineer to the Supreme Government of India, and formerly Minister of Mines to the Government of Victoria, has specially reported upon three of the estates. His report, which is very favourable, is the first special report of his published. The fourth estate has been specially reported upon by Mr. Oliver Pegler, another well-known mining engineer of high reputation, who is the consulting engineering engineer to the South-East Wynnad Gold Mining Company property.

The Nundydroog Gold Mining Company has been formed, with capital of 100,000s., in shares of 17s. each, to purchase for 50,000s. (33,000s. in fully paid shares, and the remainder in cash) mining rights on No. 1 block of the Oregum claim, adjoining the property of the Mysore Gold Mining Company. The prospectus, which will be found in another column, states that attention has for some time past been directed to the gold-bearing veins of this district, which have been extensively worked by the natives to a depth of 60 to 70 ft., and have examined them, in addition to which the richness of the quartz veins has been proved by the operations of the Oregum Mining Company, whose property adjoins that of this company. The mining grant to be acquired is about half a mile in width and three-quarters of a mile in length on the line of the reef, and has been selected after a prolonged and careful survey of the entire district, retaining the most promising outcrops of auriferous quartz veins. The property is situated about 40 miles east of the well-known Military and Bangalore Railway, and 10 miles from the Colar Road station on the Madras and Bangalore Railway. A good public road leads from the station to within a short distance of the village of Oregum, from whence, the country being level, a road to the village of the proposed works can be constructed at a very moderate cost. The fuel can be obtained in the neighbourhood, as also water for mining purposes.

A suitable site on which to erect the machinery necessary for the treatment of the ore can be selected on the company's claim. Good timber for mining and other purposes may be readily brought by railway from Bepoor and Madras. The enterprise, which is to be managed by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, is hereby referred to elsewhere.

Tin Hill is the name of a company formed with a capital of 20,000, in shares of 11. each, to purchase for 10,000, all in fully paid shares, the mines of the same name situate at St. Stephen's, Cornwall, 70 acres in extent, and within easy distance of the Cornwall Mineral Railways. The mines, which are only 12 fms. deep, have been favourably reported upon by Messrs. S. Trethewey, R. Symons, T. Arthur, and J. H. Collins, public analysts for Cornwall, and from their reports the property appears to be of extraordinary value. The prospectus, an abridgment of which will be found in another column, states that the lode in the open air quarry exhibits a fine masterly course of tin ore 18 ft. wide, worth throughout the high average of $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of tin per ton of lode, and in the richer veins of the lode as much as 2 cwt. of tin per ton of lode. A great counter lode intersects the main east and west lodes, and greatly increases their value. It has been explored to a depth of 4 fathoms, and is found to be 6 ft. wide and averaged 2 cwt. of tin per ton of lode stuff, the richer parts of the lode are of the very great value of 5 cwt. of tin per ton of stuff. Mr. J. H. Collins reports the tinstone from the quarry to be worth 212 lbs. of black tin to the ton of tin stone, and from the great counter lode 246 lbs. of black tin to the ton of tinstone.

The Alston United Mines, embracing the Bleagat and Blackburn sets, and comprising the minerals under 2000 acres of land, have been inspected by Capt. John Metherill, M.E. After detailing the various points of operation he states that he is of opinion that the rich and productive lodes going through the property, situate as it is in the very centre, and surrounded by the best paying and productive mines of the district, with the large area of 2000 acres of mineral land, leave no room to doubt that for years to come the shareholders will have a good dividend-paying property, unsurpassed by any of the mines in the district. The lodes, he adds, are large, rich, and productive at surface where opened, and their development cannot fail to ensure profitable results.

Devon Great Consols advanced to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, and it is said are to be a high figure on the rumour of a satisfactory statement of accounts and report being shortly issued, previous to the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, which, as appears by the advertisement in another column, is convened to be held on Wednesday, Nov. 24. There have been already three quarterly dividends paid this year amounting to 13,000, or 26s. per share; and no doubt another dividend—the fourth quarterly dividend—will be declared this month by the directors. With better prices for copper, which are expected shortly, the amount realised monthly on this company's large sales of copper ore—about 850 to 1000 tons a month—would probably affect the receipts.

Devon Great United, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, and a considerable business has been reported all the week at about these rates, the market closing with an upward tendency, shares appearing scarce. Great expectations are entertained of this undertaking by the management (which is the same as the Devon Great Consols) of meeting with rich ore ground on the same lodes as the older mines. The meeting of shareholders will be held immediately after the Devon Great Consols meeting, and at the same offices.

Tankerville Great Consols, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; from the announcement appended to the prospectus in another column it will be seen that the subscription list will close on Tuesday, and it is understood that up to last night considerably more than five-sixths of the shares had been applied for, although many of the old Tankerville shareholders entitled to claim an allotment had not yet sent in their applications. The late directors, and many of the larger shareholders, have, however, applied for more than their *pro rata* number, and as there have been numerous applications from the general public, it is considered evident that many applicants will not get more than half the number they apply for, a fact which any new applicants, therefore, between this and Tuesday, on which day the list will finally close, may take into consideration. In another column will be found some valuable and important particulars, in which it is pointed out that this amalgamation of mines is the most important which has been brought forward for many years. It is believed that the monthly returns of lead ores and blende will shortly exceed that of the celebrated Van Mine—which is now realising about 18l. per share (on the 4l. 5s. shares paid), or about 270,000, to 280,000, for the mines, against a value of only 110,000, for Tankerville Great Consols. The latter is reported to possess three of the most extensive and valuable mines and lodes in the county, with an ample plant and machinery, 13 steam engines, &c., much more than any other leading mines. A correspondent writes that—"The Tankerville Great Consols properties were a few years ago selling at a marketable value of about 60,000, or equal to about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the present number of shares (110,000 shares) and I do not see why they should not attain this figure again at no distant future."

St. John del Rey are quoted 210 to 230; the telegram received from Morro Velho to-day, dated Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 11, states that the produce for October was 24,000 oits. of the value of 9300l., the ley of the ore being 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oits per ton. At Cuibá 350 tons stamped yielded 26 oits per ton.

Emma, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$; ordinary and special general meetings are convened for Friday next, when no doubt the "Terms of Settlement," fully detailed in another column, will be unanimously agreed to. The circular accompanying the notice states that with respect to the report and accounts of the Gardner board—which have not yet been adopted—the directors recommend that the consideration of them shall be held in abeyance until it is discovered to what extent the company has suffered through their proceedings. (Would it not be preferable to ignore all questions relating to the Gardner board, so that the new company may commence operations entirely free from litigation or disputes of any kind?) The directors con- siderate the shareholders upon the successful result of the negotiations which are led to the settlement. Beyond the realisation of a few remaining assets there is no other business left for the directors to do except to carry out the "Terms of Settlement." The directors mention that at their invitation Mr. G. A. Gager has kindly promised to be present at the special meeting, and that he desired to do so by the shareholders will then give all the information in his power concerning the Emma Mine and the Bay City Tunnel. In view of the present position the directors do not think it necessary to tender as usual their resignations, but will continue in office until the winding up. The directors remind the shareholders that they have acted up to the present without any remuneration, and they are willing to leave the question of their fees to the shareholders.

Richmond, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$; the usual telegram from the mines at Bureka, Nevada, state that the week's run was 340,000 from 810 tons of ore. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of 850,000. Two days were lost in consequence of an accident to the foundation-plate of the engine. No. 1 furnace has been stopped, and No. 2 started. The chambers are all looking very well, and turning out the usual quantity of ore. The furnaces are in good working order, and smelting an average quantity of ore.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; the weekly report indicates that favourable progress is being made in the 600 ft. level, which has advanced 27 ft., the total distance driven being 77 ft. The telegram states that the increased rate of output is being maintained. The works generally are in a satisfactory condition.

Placerville, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$; the El Dorado County Republican of Oct. 14 states that the superintendent reports an improvement in the quality of the ore, which promises better results. They are now developing the fifth level.

Missouri, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11; advices received this week, dated Oct. 23, state that the following work has been done since the last report:—In St. Clair shaft the back stopes—245 level—continue to produce 24 tons to the shaft. In the 315 north lode continues strong, and is worth over 1 ton to the fathom. We have started a rise in the 215 north, which is now up about 7 ft.; the lode is 10 in. wide, filled with clay and loose mineral, worth at present 1 ton per fathom. We have also commenced a rise in the 215 south, directly under the winze sunk to a depth of 28 ft. in the bottom of winze. The rise is now up 12 ft. We left ore worth 2 tons per fathom in the shaft, and hope to meet it coming down to this rise. At old engine-shaft steam was turned on Oct. 19. The shaft is now in order and in preparation to a depth of 137 ft. Sump has been lowered and set, and pipe connections made to surface. The dressing machinery is being delivered, and we shall commence setting it next week.

The Hornos Silver-Lead Mining Company have, it is understood, still 400 or 500 of the last issue of 2500 shares unplaced, so that those interested are highly gratified at the announcement that an important discovery has just been made, and that where the lode has been cut into there is rich silver-lead ore, estimated to be worth 8 tons per fathom. This gives nearly 100l. per fathom as the value of the lode. The several mines belonging to the company are described as being amongst the most extensive and valuable in Spain; they have been highly reported upon by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. It will be recollected that Mr. Peter Watson has only recently been appointed the London manager of the undertaking, and he may without doubt be congratulated upon his good luck in being able so soon to announce a discovery. It is stated that he and his friends have been purchasing shares largely during the week owing to their con-

fidence that the present discovery will permanently enhance the value of the property, and that it is but one of a series that may be looked forward to.

Sentein lead mining shares are quoted 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; this mine is, a correspondent writes, second to none in France, and contains enormous reserves of lead and blende. Their returns of these metals exceed those of many dividend mines. Another dividend of not less than 2s. in 1l. is, it is stated, about to be declared, and it is probable that the next will be 3s., if not more. Considering the short time the company has been established the results are considered cheering.

In Lead Mine Shares there has been comparatively little change, there has been a fair amount of business done, and the prospects of the metal are still regarded as encouraging.

Leadhills, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; the greater firmness being attributed to the satisfactory statements made by the Chairman at the meeting on Thursday, that there had been a large outlay for royalty and at surface in the erection of machinery and additional dressing-floors, &c., all for the future benefit of the company. The opinion, however, is freely expressed that it is most illiberal on the part of the lord's (Lord Hopetoun's) representatives not to come forward and fix the royalty at a reasonable figure—at an amount more in unison with that paid by other leading mines. In many cases, even where large dividends are being paid, the royalty is 1-18th, 1-20th, 1-24th, to 1-30th. The resolution, therefore, which the shareholders have come to is a very proper one, and it is to be hoped that Lord Hopetoun will not make himself an exception to most, if not all, other royalty proprietors of our metallic mines, where shareholders are vigorously prosecuting operations for his present benefit, and whilst they are receiving no return. This question of high royalties on our metallic mines is likely, it is said, to be brought forward next year in the House of Commons, as well as in the House of Lords, for there is a strong feeling that royalties only ought to be paid on profits, not on simply the produce, and that those lords, therefore, who persist in exacting enormous rates of royalties are pursuing a most suicidal policy against themselves and all concerned.

Frongoch, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5; the news from this mine continues to be of a satisfactory nature. The 154 maintains its value and steadily improves, and the output of lead and blende ore is greater than ever. Under the old management this mine, in about 23 years, raised and sold lead to the value of 530,000, but so great has been the progress made under the present management that equally good returns may be looked for in the future, especially as it is stated that there are at the present time many thousands of tons of ore laid open and ready to take away. In the old days not a ton of blende (of which there exist large deposits, all opened out and ready for stoping) was sent to market; but at the present time 300 tons per month are being sold (besides lead), the proceeds of which are all clear profit, inasmuch as this blende ore contains sufficient lead to defray all expense of raising and dressing. The company has already paid one dividend this year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and carried forward sufficient profit to pay a further dividend of like amount, and with the existing sales of ore it is estimated that even better dividends are in store for the proprietors.

Grogwin, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$; further development of this mine in depth confirms the opinion so frequently expressed by the management that the richest deposits will be found below the level of the river. The new shaft now being sunk is opening out a very rich section of ore ground, and the lode at every fathom sunk shows a progressive improvement, so that it is considered more than ever probable that the mine will be found to be of great value. The various lodes now being worked will converge or consolidate into one immense deposit of lead. The usual monthly parcel of 100 tons of lead ore is being prepared for sale.

New Wye Valley, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. This mine sells to-day 50 tons of lead ore, and the new shaft and additional mechanical appliances are almost completed, it is expected that further large sales will quickly follow. The lower deposits of lead have been found far richer than those in the upper workings, the lode having produced at a point between the 22 and the bottom level as much as 10 tons of lead ore per fathom, the lode being about 60 ft. wide in the present bottom. The sales from the mine have already realised about two-thirds of the capital of the company, and as large "reserves" have been laid open and but little taken away during the recent dull times, it is expected that this company will in future make astonishing returns.

Pias-d'Arc, 10 to 11; there is a good pile of splendid lead ore on the surface. The mine is very rich, and the 24, west of Moddy shaft, is improving for ore, and cannot be far off the big run. British Silver Lead, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; large rocks of rich lead ore and blende are to be seen on the surface.

[The closing quotations being given in the Share List on the last page of the Journal it is unnecessary to repeat them here.]

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. WEBB, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Alliance Marine, 29 to 30; Church of England, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Commercial Union, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 23; Eagle, 6; Fire, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$; Indemnity, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 106; Guardian, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$; North British and Mercantile, 60 to 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; Merchants, 7-16 to 9-16; Marine, 90 to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ocean Marine, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8; Phoenix, 30 to 32; Universal Marine, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$. Insurances firm. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. WEBB, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been in Bahia, 15; Bombay, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; British, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$; Continental Union, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{3}{4}$; ditto new, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; European, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto new, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Gaslight, A, 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 184 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto 5 per cent. A, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $\frac{3}{4}$; ditto H, 7 per cent. max., 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 136 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto 4 per cent. deb., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, E, 10 per cent. pref., 222; ditto, C, 221 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 221 $\frac{3}{4}$; Imperial Continental, 193 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 196; London, 185; Para, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$; Monte Video, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; San Paulo, 13; Oriental New, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rio de Janeiro, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Metropolitan, B, 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 188 $\frac{1}{2}$. Gas stocks firm. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

TRADEWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. ANNOTT, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1839 tons of ore of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ average produce, and containing 174 tons 18 cwt. of fine copper, were sold for 9617l. 2s. 6d., being 57. 4s. 7d. per ton of ore, 11s. per unit, or 54l. 19s. 8d. per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 79l. 13s. 10d. for 9 per cent. produce. Subjoined are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Oct. 5.....	1808	9	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 2 0	10s. 6d. ... £52 9 10
Nov. 9.....	1839	9	13 10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 4 7	11 0 ... 54 19 8

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 14s. 4d., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 4d. The Betts Cove ore was—produce 7 13-16, per unit 11s. 1d.; ditto regulus, produce 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, per unit 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Union, produce 9 11-16, per unit 11s.; Caveira, produce 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, per unit 9s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Virneberg, produce 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, per unit 11s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There will be no sale on Nov. 23.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Nov. 4, 1281 tons of ore of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ average produce, and containing 91 tons 6 cwt. of fine copper, were sold for 4758l. 18s., being 31. 14s. 6d. per ton of ore; 10s. 6d. per unit, or 52l. 4s. per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 90l. 14s. Subjoined are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Oct. 21.....	2313	8	93 11 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 7 0	10s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ... £51 8 0
Nov. 4.....	1281	8	90 14 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 14 6	10 5 ... 52 4 0

Compared with the last sale the advance has been in the standard 16s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 2d.

A petition for the winding-up of the Anglo-French Brewery Company (Limited) is to be heard on the 20th inst.

A dividend of 6s. per share, equal to 8l. 18s. per cent. per annum, is announced by the directors of Richard Hornsby and Sons (Limited).

The directors of the local London Dairy Society have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the preferred shares.

Mr. H. D. Hamilton Ferguson (director of the Indian Gold Mines Company of Glasgow), of Calvadoz, Shirley, Southampton, has joined the board of the Devalah Central Gold Mines Company (Limited).

NEW COMPANY.—We expect soon to announce the formation of the most important company that has been brought out for a very long time. The object will be the acquisition and working on a large scale of one of the oldest and most famous mines in this country—one that has been continuously at work for nearly a century, during which it has paid immensely. It still possesses great resources, and with much lower dues than hitherto paid, the extensive use of boring machinery, and other important advantages only now obtained, the future profits will be quickly and largely increased. We may add that the undertaking is in the hands of Mr. Murchison, of Austin-friars, and that a considerable part of the capital is already subscribed.

ARENDAL.—Advices have been received of the safe arrival in Norway, of the new machinery, and Capt. Daw states that when it is in working order the returns will be increased to 400 tons of copper ore per month. According to the last report the mines were much improved, and we have little doubt but that under Captain Daw's management their early great success will be accomplished. We are confident that they would ere this have been paying well had he not been needlessly superseded soon after the company commenced operations. The first half of next year will scarcely have passed before the shareholders will probably be congratulated on the receipt of a substantial dividend.

ROCKS TIN MINE (Roche).—We notice that a company has been registered, with a capital of 100,000l., to work this now well-known

tin mine, and on enquiry we have ascertained that all the shares have been taken up by a very influential and respectable body of gentlemen. Operations are being rapidly pushed forward with the new works, and this mine, with its unparalleled 24 ft. lode, cannot fail to be a source of interest to the mining community, we shall endeavour to give a little information occasionally.

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20 Blue Hills.	50 Lady Ashburton (off.	100 Sentein, 27s. 6d.	25 Trevince Consols, 16s 3
2 Carn Brea, £90.	wanted).	25 Trevince Consols, 16s 3	10 West Chiverton, 25s.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £11.	10 Marke Valley, £2.	50 New Kitty.	(call paid).
5 Devon Con., £13 10s.	5 N. Penstruthal, £12 6	20 West Kitty, £2 10s.	10 Wheel Sisters, £2.
1 Dolcoath, £55.	50 N. Herodstool, 11s.	15 West Crebor, 7s. 6d.	10 Wheel Uny, £2 17s 6d
10 Drakehills, £2 7s. 6d.	50 Parya Cop. Co., 21s. 8.	20 West Jewell, 16s. 3d.	10 Wheel Basset, £4 15s.
5 East Caradon, £1 17 6.	20 Pateley Bridge, 17s. 6.	10 West Devon, 35s.	
15 East Crebor, £1 1s. 3d.	20 Port Nigel, £2 7s. 6d.		
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20 Hington Down, £1 5.	100 Pierrefitte, 13s. 9d.		
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Mr. Thompson affords reliable information

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

A SIMPLE PROBLEM.—"J. F. L. B."—Your solution is correct, but is the same as that of Mr. W. Ridley, although not so clearly expressed. The discussion which has arisen on this problem will doubtless enable many to calculate quickly and accurately what they have previously only guessed at and approximated. If every mine agent would follow the example of "X," and seek information as to the readiest methods of making calculations which become necessary in practice, all will be benefited, and space will always be found in the *Mining Journal* for the enquiries.

THE SIMPLE PROBLEM.—"THE GNOME," AND OTHERS.—The solution of Mr. W. Ridley being correct, and applicable without a knowledge of Algebra, is all that the practical miner will require, so that further solutions need not be published. "The GNOME," moreover, gives a solution identical to the same as "D. B.," which is correct.

NEW COMPANIES.—RIGHTS OF APPLICANTS FOR SHARES.—A party applies for shares in an advertised limited company, and pays a deposit; but after the advertisement had been discontinued for (say) six weeks, and on writing to the secretary, no information can be got whether the company is floated or not. Can the party who applied for shares withdraw such application?—ESQUIRE. [The discontinuance of the advertisement may be taken to indicate either that sufficient subscriptions have been received, or that the return is a failure. If no allotment nor reply can be obtained from the secretary within 21 days, steps should be taken to procure a return of the deposit.]

Received.—"S. P."—"R. C."—"Constant Reader" (Leeds): We could not accept such a responsibility.—"M. E." (Truro)—"J. L."—"R. H. N."—We shall always be glad to hear—"M. P." (Isle of Man)—"F. A. S."—"J. S." (Cloughfold)—"R. B."—"J. M." (Torquay): We have not heard from Mr. C.—"W. N." The letter is sadly personal on Capt. James; we cannot think that he has been guilty of misrepresenting the appearance of the mine for share-jobbing purposes, and the scenes enacted at the Redruth Stock Exchange may be open to explanation.—"Shareholder" (Newham)—"Old Reader" (Truro) should write to the paper in which the statement complained of appeared.—"D. C."—"An Unfortunate Holder"—"B. G."—"An Old Observer" (Devon Copper and Blende)—"Shareholder" (Wheal Crebor).

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

THE SINKING OF MINES.

The importance of economy and the perfection of the work in the sinking of shafts are fully recognised by those engaged in mining operations, still it is frequently found that the same object is attained by widely different means, and at a considerable difference in the cost. In sinking, brick, stone, or cast-iron tubbing is usually put in to drain back the water, and so to have the least amount of leakage. It has been found the most economical to wall every shaft as it is sunk, and in Cornwall in the sinking of deep vertical shafts where the stratum is granite or hard clay-slate the work has been greatly expedited by commencing the shafts at three or four points simultaneously. Levels were driven out of the workings in the lode, and the centre of the shaft at each point being determined by survey the sinkers worked overhead at each place, a bore-hole being put through when the junctions approached. But in ordinary sinking the up-cast shaft is sunk to the rise of the field of mineral, as the air underground naturally ascends as it is warmed, and the gases go along with it. Cries are generally adopted in sinking, and each circle can be sent down in parts. When the cries are placed near each other they are very strong, and are generally found sufficient to bear any likely strain they may be put to. But in the case of some descriptions of strata, such as wet sand at the surface, cribbing is scarcely sufficient, and piling is usually had recourse to. The piles are made of strong battens, secured against the effects of driving by means of iron ferrules at the top, being shod with iron at the bottom, are driven perpendicularly. After the first row of piles have been driven down as close together as they will can be the sand is dug out, when a crib is placed within the pile, and another a short distance from the surface, they are then driven some distance and another crib placed within them. They can be then driven their full length, and a third crib placed within them, and then another immediately above it. The cries are then supported by props, and so complete the first length of piling. Other two cries are then laid at the same level at the bottom of the length, so that there will be a space between the outside of the inner cries and the inside of the outer pair, and through the intermediate space another length of piles are driven down and the sand taken out, when more cries are put in until the bottom of the sand is reached. This system occupies a good deal of time, and is consequently expensive, for the greater part of the wood used is lost. In sinking through wet sand iron cylinders have been adopted, and with every success. They are first heavily weighted, so that they sink down when the sand has been removed from below them. The principal thing is to keep them vertical, which is not always easy, especially when the sand is hard and irregular, so that it impedes the regular descent of the tube, or when the sand runs to one side leading to greater pressure upon the other side of the tube. Shafts can be lined with either bricks or stones, as may be desired, or may be considered the most economical. Where bricks are used they are usually made of wedge shape to suit the circle of the shaft, and where stone is adopted it should be dressed so that it can be put down in regular courses, having the end joints properly tapered. In all cases the walling should be fixed with good lime, and well and firmly backed up.

Where there is a considerable pressure of water, however, and for the purpose of effectually damming it metal tubbing will be found necessary and effectual, more especially where the diameter of the shaft is more than 12 ft., or even less. In putting in metal sections it is in every way essential that the ground in which the bottom crib, on which the bottom of the tubbing rests, should be impervious to water. The crib should be made of cast-iron, and it is as well that when laid should have thin oak sheathing placed between the joints, and be packed and wedged until neither wood nor iron could be driven into the packing. After the crib had been properly put in the segments are piled up, 4-in sheathing being placed between each joint, horizontal or upright. Each segment should have a bracketed flange at the back ends top and bottom, with a bead at the back of the top, and one end flange for the purpose of preventing the sheathing from being driven through the joints; whilst wedgings made of fir are generally driven into the packing, this being effected by first driving in an iron wedge until the whole forms a firm foundation for the walling to rest upon, so that it would not give way when it was undetermined in any part of it to make room for the closing up of the walling to be placed below the crib. Each segment should have a round hole in the middle of it, which not only allows the water to escape, but is convenient for letting the tubbing down the shaft. After the tubbing has all been put in and secured, if it is brought near to the surface it is wedged tight until no water exudes from it. In upcast shafts the metal frequently corrodes in consequence of the sulphurous acid contained in the smoke being absorbed by the moisture in the shaft separating the iron from the carbon, so rendering the substance quite soft. A segment may, therefore, be so weakened as to be unable to withstand the pressure behind it, or may be broken, letting loose a vast volume of water into the pit, and at the same time the ventilating current of air reversed and the gas in the worked out places or goafs forced out upon the workmen. This may be prevented by the introduction of a lining of wood or bricks. If of wood they may be of ordinary deal, bevelled to the circle of the pit, and fastened by means of copper nails driven into the sheathing contained in each segment; but if the lining should be of bricks, which is considered the best, they should be built upon the wedging crib, and being made to project a few inches into the pit.

Recently, it may be said, a marked improvement has been adopted in one or two districts in the mode of tubbing by dispensing altogether with wedges, and filling up the back of the tubbing with soil in a fine state of subdivision. It only wants to be known so as to be generally adopted, for it not only prevents leakage but has the additional advantage of preserving the segments of tubbing from the

corrosive action of the water. The novelty, as it may be termed, consists in filling the open space between the back of the tubbing and the sides of the shaft with soil riddled so as to separate the stones found in the soil. In using the soil, after many experiments had been made, it was found necessary that it should be in a moderately dry state, so much so that it could not form lumps, but be in quite a powdery state. It was also found advantageous that the soil should be poured into the water, so that any vegetable matter might float on the surface of it, and be removed after a certain space had been filled up. By this means the soil gradually fell through the water, and became a solid mass, increasing in solidity according to its height. The particles of soil, owing to the pressure of the superincumbent water, were driven into every crevice of the tubbing, and of the strata as well. When this was properly and effectually carried out the segments in consequence were better supported from behind than by filling the space between the tubbing and the sides of the shaft with broken stones. It was also found from the trials made that where the quality of the water was such as to dissolve the substance of the tubbing the soil was a better protection than allowing the iron to remain in contact with such water, as would be the case were the backing of broken stones. The system can be applied as regards stone or any other description of tubbing. In one instance there was a length of stone tubbing when completed which was quite dry, and there was not the slightest leakage either from the joints or the face of the stone. As to brick tubbing, the system of keeping back the water as described can only be used for short lengths. By the use of soil in connection with tubbing those who adopt it will find that it will save them much time, trouble, and expense, and at the same time will be most effectual.

IMPROVED METALLIC PISTONS.

Users of steam-power are fully aware of the value of a really effective piston which is capable of easy adjustment with the steam against it, and so attaining steam tightness with the least amount of friction. The patent improved adjustable expanding metallic piston, introduced by Mr. GILLOTT, mining engineer, the patentee, of Bursley, appears to be an invention that will commend itself to large as well as small users of steam-power. Its being adjustable all unnecessary pressure on the rings is avoided, and by the introduction of an internal V-ring between the springs and rings gives the requisite pressure for keeping the rings in contact with the piston body and cover, as well as the cylinder. The worm, worm-wheel, and screws are made of a special mixture of very hard and tough brass, as also the box in which the worm-wheel works, whilst the body of the piston is cast hollow. The mode of adjusting the piston is simple, and the improvements can be applied to ordinary pistons. The locking-piece having been slackened the worm-wheel is turned by means of a key inserted into the square hole in the worm, and the ends of the left and right hand screws forced against the segments of the internal ring, compressing the spring. The locking-piece is then screwed to the worm, and prevents its being worked round by any vibration. The power of the spring acting upon segments presses the external rings against the V, the piston-cover, bottom, and the cylinder face, thus ensuring a perfectly steam-tight piston, and preventing the rings from getting loose, whilst the friction is reduced to a minimum owing to the arrangement and elasticity of the spring, as well as to the nicety to which it can be adjusted by means of the worm and wheel. Another great advantage is that this can be done without removing the piston-cover, and that with the steam against it, thus making the piston all that can be desired as regards simplicity and efficiency. There are no complicated parts, there being the cover, two external rings, an external ring, the spring placed on one side of the piston, and the worm-wheel at the other. In the piston-cover there is an internal thread, into which the locking-piece is screwed with right and left hand screws. There is very little friction. There is very little wear in working, absorbs but little power in working, and is not liable to get out of order.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

Several meetings of mineowners, it appears, have been lately held in Lancashire with respect to the above Bill, which comes into operation on Jan. 1, and on Friday last there was a gathering of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Colliery Association at Cardiff to consider the propriety of making further overtures to the workmen for the formation of a mutual insurance fund to which owners should subscribe liberally, or whether a fund should be formed to indemnify owners for damages, or to contest claims made. A committee was formed to make overtures to the men. Were the men at all agreeable there should be no difficulty in coming to an amicable arrangement by which a system of insurance might be effected between masters and workmen to provide against all accidents, the former in view of the liability to be imposed upon them by the new law for compensation to pay a larger percentage upon the men's contributions through the medium of the existing relief funds, so as to determine the responsibility without litigation. This would evidently be about the best plan that could be adopted for meeting all the just requirements of the men, and hold the masters to the responsibilities thrown upon them by the Act of Parliament without any litigation whatever. But it would be beneficial in other ways. Where a workman or his representative went to law to enforce a claim against an employer months might elapse before final judgment was given, during which the man or his family would have no means of support, and even then it did not follow that every claim made was a legal one. On the other hand, where the men agreed to a system of insurance with their employers there would be the money in hand to fall back upon at once, whilst appeals to the public would be altogether done away with. The movement, it may be said, with respect to insurance is becoming general in all our mining districts, and the result is anxiously looked forward to by all persons connected with the mining industry of the kingdom. The question is, one that is now mainly in the hands of the men, and if they refuse to adopt employers will have to seek some other course. They may amalgamate together for protection, raise a large fund for legal purposes as well as for accidents, for which they are actually responsible, and if they were carried out it would undoubtedly be detrimental to the interest of the workmen. The system carried out at Staveley, where about 5000 persons are employed, appears to be a good one, and might almost be taken as a model. It was established a few years ago by Mr. C. MARKHAM, the managing director, who, on the part of the company, paid some 500*l.* to 600*l.* a year to the sums paid by the workmen. In case of sickness or accident there is a weekly allowance, and when a workman is permanently injured a grant of a sum of money is made to him, so that he can start in business for which he may be suited. As much as 100*l.* has been awarded to an individual, the question of responsibility, however, being taken into consideration.

The result is that the workmen and those above them work together harmoniously, the former knowing that they are most liberally and well cared for, as well as their families. There is another mode which might be adopted. At the present time there are a number of owners connected together, the body being known as the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Colliery Owners Association, the object being to insure against strikes and losses occasioned by disputes. Now, in that body there could be no difficulty in insuring against litigation and losses by accidents for which a court of law might hold them liable. Such a combination would be most powerful against the litigious workmen, who would in carrying a lawsuit find the expenses, even when they won, a most serious item. It may also be stated that a few years ago a company was formed with a large capital for insuring colliery owners against losses from explosions and accidents occasioning damage. For some reason not recorded the scheme fell to the ground, although it was warmly supported by many mineowners. Now, there would be no difficulty in forming a company even of mineowners solely for the purpose of insuring against accidents of every description, and whatever might result from them. We merely point out these matters to show that those who are liable for certain things done in mines have several courses open to them to pursue. At the same time we are of opinion

in the interest of both employers and employed that a system of mutual insurance would be by far the best and simplest. It would prevent litigation, make some men less negligent than they would otherwise be, ensure immediate support from the funds when it was most needed, and lead to a cordial, kindly, and sympathetic feeling between the employer and his workpeople.

OUR RAILWAY IRON ABROAD.

Our railway iron exports for October exhibit encouraging results, the shipments of the month having been 53,310 tons, as compared with 44,977 tons in October, 1879, and 42,008 tons in October, 1878. The exports to the United States continue large, having amounted in October to 17,716 tons, or about one-third of the whole total. The colonial demand was also good, but the consumption of our rails in other quarters appears to have somewhat fallen off last month. As regards the exports of our railway iron for the first ten months of this year it may be remarked that they show a very marked progress as compared with the corresponding period of 1879 and 1878, the figures for the three years being 596,481 tons, 392,171 tons, and 391,597 tons respectively. In these totals the United States figures for the first ten months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879, will be seen to have been 204,410 tons, and to this increase the United States alone contributed 162,916 tons. The remainder of the increase arose—and, indeed, more than arose, from the improved demand prevailing on colonial accounts. Thus our exports of railway iron to the four principal groups of colonies have moved on as follows in the first ten months of the last three years:—

Colonial Group.	1878.	1879.	1880.
British America	32,229	62,220	82,326
British Africa	8,541	5,517	7,681
British India	89,698	70,357	117,280
Australia	60,414	50,447	70,897
Total	190,992	188,541	278,184

The increase in the American and colonial demand combined in the first ten months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879, will thus be seen to have been 252,559 tons, and as the general augmentation from all sources in the same period was 204,310 tons it follows that the consumption in other quarters than the United States and the principal British colonies really fell off this year to the extent of 48,249 tons.

The chief cause of the activity observable in the American demand this year has, no doubt, been the remarkable prosperity which the American railroad interest has enjoyed during the last twelve months, and to which there has apparently been no check or interruption. In connection with American railroad traffic it is important to note the fact that there is every probability of a continued large movement of grain over the American trunk lines, and that, too, at reasonably remunerative rates. We say this because the Russian wheat crop is a comparative failure this year, so that the surplus wheat crop of the United States will be in large and profitable demand this year upon American markets. At one time it appeared probable that the European wheat crop would be so abundant, and that it would realise so low a price that it would scarcely pay to ship to Europe at all. Had this proved to be the case there would probably have been a revival of the GRANGER agitation across the Atlantic, and in all likelihood there would have been a cutting of rates between the principal American railroad companies. A freight war would have had the inevitable effect of largely diminishing profits, and would, in fact, have given a check to American railroad prosperity. Such a check would have at once made its influence felt upon the iron trade upon both sides of the Atlantic. As American wheat will probably command a pretty good price for some months to come all this will be averted.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

We are promised a most interesting trial between the best types of English and American locomotive engines, which is to take place in this country. The subject was introduced by Mr. KITSON, the well-known locomotive manufacturer of Leeds, on the occasion of his recently presiding at the dinner of the Amalgamated Engineers in the town named. Mr. KITSON is one of the best known makers of locomotive engines, a practical man, and a large employer of labour, and in the course of some remarks he said a Yankee engine was being brought to this country "to beat all creation," but he knew that no better engines could be made than those produced in Leeds, nor were better workmen to be found anywhere than in that town. Those at all acquainted with the engines produced in Leeds, and the men engaged in their production, will fully endorse the statement of Mr. KITSON. At the same time, however, it is not well to hold our rivals too cheap, for it is quite probable that we can obtain a "wrinkle" or two from some of them, more especially from our American cousins. The remarks made by Mr. KITSON have drawn a letter from Mr. F. W. EAMES, the inventor of a duplex vacuum brake for railways, which has been most successfully tried on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. Mr. EAMES is a thoroughly practical man, as we found on being introduced to him a short time since by the directors of the Great Northern Railway, who take a good deal of interest in his brake. Mr. EAMES states that he is the Yankee alluded to by Mr. KITSON, who purchased the locomotive "that was to put English manufacturing out of the field," &c. He informs us that the Eames Vacuum Brake Company are bringing the locomotive to England for two purposes. The first and most important one is that the company desire to own and control for their own use a locomotive having the combined qualities of speed and power, with which to conduct in England and on the Continent an extensive series of brake trials, and they believe those qualities are more perfectly combined in an American locomotive than one made anywhere else in the world. The other reason is that they were asked by several English locomotive superintendents to bring a first-class locomotive to this country and give them an opportunity to test it on their own lines, hauling their own trains and burning their own coal, and to do this in competition with their own locomotives, which request was gladly acceded to.

We do not, therefore, think there is any desire to do more than really test the full capabilities of the brake, and at the same time to give our locomotive superintendents the opportunity of comparing their own engines with the one from America, and we should say let the two be tested in every possible way, so that we may be able to find if we are at all deficient in any way, or where we excel if we really do so. Mr. EAMES further informs us that the American locomotive is not brought to this country for sale, but when its mission in Europe is ended it will be returned to where it came from. It is not, he says, contemplated to attempt to dispute with English manufacturers their undoubted monopoly of the English type of locomotives, with their rigid wheelbase, unequalled wheels, inside cylinders, cramped steam chests, direct valve motion, screw reversing gear, plate-frames, heavy crank axles, exposed foot-plates, and all the peculiar features which go to make up in its entirety the English locomotive. Neither is it claimed that American builders have not the *no plus ultra* of the art—certainly English builders have not. Mr. EAMES certainly hits our makers rather hard, and it remains to be seen whether the American engines are really superior to our own in any respect. But Mr. EAMES is ready to support his opinion, for he offers to back his views on the subject to the extent of 100*l.* against any locomotive ever built by Mr. KITSON, or ever built in Leeds or in England, or any locomotive now running on any railway line in the kingdom. If he competes with a single pair of driving wheels the train is to consist of 20 cars of a weight not less than 8 tons each. If with a four-coupled engine the train is to consist of 12 cars of the same weight as in the other train. We have no doubt of the challenge being accepted, but we certainly would prefer that Mr. EAMES did not make all the conditions himself, without giving an opponent a word in the matter, for in England, as a rule, where there are two competitors, terms for both are not usually made by the challenger. But Mr. EAMES further adds that, in addition to the above-named sum, he will add 200*l.* that he burns less coal on

trip than the competing engine, and shall be done in a continuous run of not less than 180 miles, stopping when necessary for water, or for down or take up passengers. Such a competition as that proposed would be of more than passing interest to all persons interested in railway engines and railways, and we hope to have the opportunity of giving the results of trials between the American and our English locomotives.

THE RECENT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

The Judge's awards in connection with the machinery section of the above Exhibition have at length been announced, but as the Exhibition has now been closed for several weeks it is scarcely possible to do more than mention the exhibits, where they have not already been described, which have been successful in obtaining prizes. In previous notices we referred to some of the novelties and new inventions which were being shown. Amongst these bronze medals have been awarded to Mr. Julius Hall for a machine for drilling square holes by rotary motion; to Messrs. G. Preston and J. Twibill for their fuel economiser. Certificates of merit have been awarded to Mr. A. Bell for his new fuel economiser; and to Mr. M. Stonehouse for his patent mechanical press. Messrs. W. K. Knapp and Co., of Manchester, to whose stand we also referred, has taken several prizes. A silver medal has been awarded to them for a collection of locomotive and colliery appliances, exhibited by the Stanner's Close Steel-works, and these, which included a marine engine cross-head, locomotive wheel centres, and colliery tram wheel, were certainly excellent specimens of the perfection which has been attained in working steel castings. A bronze medal has also been awarded to the same firm for Hawthorn and Co.'s air-compressor and rock drill, the excellent working of which during the Exhibition attracted a great deal of attention, but they are sufficiently well known as to need no detailed description here. Certificates of merit have been awarded to Messrs. Knapp and Co. for Mr. D. P. Morrison's safety lamp for collieries, Messrs. Milburn and Son's chuck, which we have already described, for an excellent collection of safety-lamps made by Messrs. Evan Thomas and W. E. Teale, and for an improved air pump manufactured by the Protector Lamp and Lighting Company. Other medals have been awarded to Messrs. Aveling and Porter for a steam locomotive, one important improvement in which was the adoption of steel right through the working parts; to Messrs. Bradbury and Co. for sliding, spindle drilling, and screw making machines, which included an excellent machine for screwing pipe ends; to Messrs. Black's Emery Wheel Company for grinding machines, a novelty of which was there being adapted for end polishing and grinding; to Messrs. Marshall and Son for an excellent collection of their well-known steam engines; and to Messrs. Smith and Forrest for their patent concentrator for dealing with night soil by the method adopted by the Manchester Heath Committee's works. Amongst the other bronze medals have been awarded to Messrs. Deakin, Parker, and Co. for their steam engines, which were employed in driving the machinery in the Exhibition, a description of which we have given; to Mr. Thomas Adams, for spring safety-valves and spiral springs; to Messrs. Schaeffer and Budenberg, for steam and hydraulic gauges; to Messrs. Thomas Holt and Co. for wood working machinery; to Messrs. Furnival and Co., printing machinery; to Messrs. Newnham, Wood, and Dyson, printing machinery; to Messrs. Wren and Jackson, patent splicing machines and fusible cement; to Mr. J. Soper, for the "Soper" rifle. Certificates of merit have been awarded to Mr. J. Carnforth, for a smoke consuming stove; Mr. J. Holtenhouse, for steam pumps; Messrs. Sutcliffe Brothers, for their "belting and water motors; Messrs. Hanson, Scott, and Co., for ropes; Mr. Wm. Fox, for patent mineral fusible cement; Messrs. Kershaw and Co., non-conducting composition; Messrs. Cooper Brothers, power looms; Mr. James Haworth, ventilators; Messrs. T. R. Harding and Son, patent revolution counters for machines; Messrs. Wilson Brothers, bobbins, spools, &c.; Messrs. Joseph Marshall and Co., steam engine packing; Mr. A. Nichols, portable steam engine; Messrs. Broadbent and Son, anti-corrosive lubricant; Messrs. May and Sheldon, general mill furnishings and boiler mount; Mr. J. Bell, asbestos joints, &c.; Messrs. I. Story and Son, steam injectors, fusible plugs, &c.; and Mr. H. Howat, breach loading guns.

THE MINING LAWS OF PRUSSIA.

At a meeting of the North Staffordshire Mining Institute, held at Stoke-upon-Trent, on Monday evening—Mr. W. Y. Craig, M.P., in the chair—Mr. A. R. Sawyer, Assistant Government Inspector, read "Notes on the Prussian Mining Laws," constituting a valuable contribution to the discussion of a paper by Mr. J. G. Bakewell, on the subject of "Explosions in Mines and the Mines Regulation Act, 1875," which has previously been noticed in the Journal.

Mr. Sawyer directed special attention to the Prussian law so far as it differs from that of England. In the course of his remarks he said:—In Prussia the minerals belong to the State; the State is, in fact, a lessor, and minerals can only be acquired and worked in accordance with the State law. The mining law contains regulations as to prospecting, which can be carried on by anyone: as to claims as to a discovery; as to grants and consolidations. Also as to the management, the workmen, and the working of the minerals. It contains regulations as to shareholders and companies; it regulates the relation between the owner of the soil and the mineral lessee. It regulates workmen's provident societies, and defines the duty of Government authorities. The Government authorities are the Minister of Commerce, the inspection centres, and the district officials. It is the special duty of district officials to see that the so-called police regulations are carried out, and to look after the Government royalty. These officials correspond in some respects to inspectors under our Mines Acts. Surveyors, in their capacity as check viewers, have to give an examination at the inspection centres, and get a certificate, which can be cancelled at any time. The inspection centres settle various legal matters, and carry out the law within their jurisdiction. The law does not touch upon technical matters, which are left to the inspection centres, who issue rules called "police regulations" either for the whole of a district or part of it when necessary. In case of danger the manager is bound at once to communicate with the authorities, who issue the necessary instructions after consultation with the owner or his agent. If the danger is imminent the district official issues peremptory orders, which have to be followed at once, without waiting for confirmation by the inspection centre.

If an accident occurs at any mine above or below ground attendant with death or serious personal injury the manager or his representative has to give immediate notice to the district official, and to the nearest police station. Necessary provisions are made for rescuing persons in case of accidents. All expenses incurred in carrying out the district official's instructions have to be borne by the owner of the mine. A penalty of 74. 10s. attaches to a breach of most of the regulations. The Minister of Commerce, who is the chief of the department for mining, smelting, and saltworks, has a staff of one director, four representatives, one technical official, and three assistants. There are five inspection centres—Breslau with 10 officials, Halle with 14, Cassel 11, Dortmund 14, and Bonn 12. In the Breslau district there are, in addition, 11 district officials—Halle 13, Clausthal 5, Dortmund 15, Bonn 26. Government not only owns the minerals, but works them in many places, employing in that case its own inspectors and managers. There are 11 principal and 23 preparatory mining schools. The Government certificated surveyors number 107. Proposed plans are examined by the authorities, without whose approval they cannot be carried out. This also applies to deviations from sanctioned plans. Notice of the intended abandonment of a mine has to be sent to the authorities. Surveys are made by certificated surveyors at intervals fixed by the inspection centres at the expense of owners. Mines may only be worked under the guidance, supervision, and responsibility of qualified persons, whose fitness has to be approved by the authorities, and who are responsible for the observance of all rules and regulations contained in the law. Each such manager is bound to accompany Government officials on duty, and to give them any required information.

Persons who are studying mining, and who are provided with a certificate from the inspection centres, must be admitted to any mine. Mining students, having completed their academical studies, acquire

practical information by availing themselves of this privilege. Our custom of serving an apprenticeship at a mine of three or four years is quite unknown with them. Orders issued to workmen have to be made known to the authorities, and the circumstances under which workmen can be dismissed without notice or may leave work without notice are specified by law. The owner or his representative is bound to supply a certificate to a workman when leaving describing the nature of his employment, stating his length of service, and mentioning his conduct if requested to do so, the workman having a right of appeal if the certificate does not satisfy him. No workman can be taken on unless he produces his certificate. It is illegal to pay any one connected with mining either directly or indirectly in kind. Workmen's provident societies are obligatory on the part of workmen, owners as well as workmen having to subscribe to the societies, and commissioners are appointed to see that the rules are carried out. Mr. Sawyer then referred to an Act passed in Germany in 1871, corresponding with the Employers' Liability Act passed last session, and quoted German newspapers in support of official statistics which he had given on a former occasion showing a higher death rate in the mines of Prussia than in those of England. He also stated that the Liability Act did not work satisfactorily in Germany. With regard to blasting in mines he said it might only be carried on under the direction of the manager. Another good rule was that no explosives were allowed to be used in any mines in Germany except in the form of cartridges.

After a long discussion arising out of Mr. Bakewell's paper, a resolution was passed to the effect that for the purpose of eliciting the united views of the profession on the subject of the Mines Regulation Act other Institutes be invited to consider the matter, and that a deputation be appointed from each to meet and draw up some resolutions to be presented to Government before any fresh legislation was attempted. The discussion was further adjourned.

THE TAVISTOCK MINING DISTRICT.

Thirty years ago the excitement caused by the discovery of the wonderfully rich lode at Devon Great Consols had to a great extent died away, and mining in the above district was principally confined to these famous mines, the equally celebrated Wheal Friendship, and a few smaller concerns which had been going on for a considerable period on a limited scale. In the year 1850 Mr. Murchison paid a visit to the neighbourhood, and having gone over the Devon Great Consols property and examined the mines underground to their deepest point (then rather more than 100 fms.), he published a long account in the *Mining Journal*, with a sketch of the surface works, &c. Soon after this Mr. Murchison took up Wheal Crebor, being the first mine he ever set to work, and it says much for his judgment in these early days of his experience that Crebor has ever since been in operation, and is at last a great success. Mr. Murchison's influence, well-known abilities, and great energy, were then much sought after to carry out other similar undertakings, and among them was the noted East Wheal Russell, about which so many of the great authorities of the day (including Mr. Hitchens, the discoverer, and the late Capt. James Richards, the manager of the Devon Great Consols) had so high an opinion, which led to the principal shareholders in these great mines becoming peculiarly interested in East Russell. This mine was carried down to about 120 fms., and levels driven long distances, the ore chiefly found being grey copper, and the tributaries in one pitch made a discovery which we believe gave them about 12000. or 15000. in two months. North Wheal Robert was another of Mr. Murchison's mines, and it turned out very well for some time, more than paying cost at one period, and so attractive were the prospects that many of the most influential knowing ones interested in mines, including again the principal Devon Great Consols holders, bought into this mine. Then there was Wheal Williams, said to be on the Devon Consols lode, which was in Mr. Murchison's hands. Other concerns could be named, most of which, including several of the above, were commenced as entirely new undertakings from surface, and on the whole, we believe no one ever brought so much capital into this district as Mr. Murchison, to the great benefit of the town of Tavistock. It was not only the large sums that came there to be laid out on his own mines, but also the impetus which he thus gave to mining generally in the neighbourhood.

As already stated, in 1850 Mr. Murchison visited the Devon Great Consols, and went through these mines both at surface and underground, the result of which he published. In the same year he also made a tour of the other mines about Tavistock, going underground at some of the principal ones, including the very famous Wheal Friendship, where he spent several days at surface and underground. This great mine has made immense returns and profits, and, by the way, has now been continuously at work for the last 80 years. If report speaks truly, Mr. Murchison is about to inaugurate his renewed connection with Tavistock, after 30 years of extensive and diligent experience, by bringing capital to carry on extended and vigorous operations at this wonderful property, in a way that cannot fail to yield large and continuous profits. In taking up this grand concern Mr. Murchison is backed by the opinions of the highest practical authorities, particularly those who for many years have known the mine intimately. More will no doubt be soon heard of this matter when the formation of the company is announced the position and prospects of which will not unlikely take some people by surprise.

THE GOLD MINES OF MYSORE.

It was announced in last week's *Mining Journal* that a company had just been formed under the auspices of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons for the purpose of acquiring and developing Block No. 1 of the Oregum claims, and the very satisfactory character of the information given at the statutory meeting of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, who work the adjoining block, has afforded a favourable opportunity for introducing the enterprise to the notice of the public. The new undertaking—the NUNDYDROOG GOLD MINING COMPANY—which has been formed with a capital of 100,000l., in shares of 10l. each, takes its name from the division of the Mysore territory, in which it is situated, and promises to be quite as remunerative to the shareholders as any of the Southern Indian gold mines, yet introduced—the mining grant is three-quarters of a mile long on the line of the reefs and half-a-mile wide, and is part of the Oregum claim, which has been carefully selected, as containing the most promising outcrops of auriferous quartz veins in the district, whilst it is favourably situated in a commercial point of view, being about 40 miles east of the well-known military station of Bangalore, and 10 miles from the Colar Road station, on the Madras and Bangalore Railway. A good public road leads from the station to within a short distance of the village of Oregum, from whence, the country being level, a road to the site of the proposed works can be constructed at a very moderate cost.

Attention has for some time past been directed, as is remarked in the company's prospectus—which will be found in another column—to the gold-bearing veins of this district, which have been extensively worked by the natives to a depth of 60 to 70 feet, and most favourable reports have been received from different mining engineers who have examined them, in addition to which the richness of the quartz at a greater depth than any of the old workings has been conclusively proved by the operations of the Oregum Mining Company, whose property adjoins that of the Nundydroog Company. The facilities for working appear to be considerable, for the climate is described as healthy, and the district having an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea the temperature is such as to enable Europeans to work all the year round. Native labour is procurable from the villages in the neighbourhood at a very low cost, the rate of wages being for men from fourpence to sixpence per day, and for women threepence to fourpence. An ample supply of wood for fuel can be obtained in the neighbourhood, as also water for milling purposes. A suitable site on which to erect the machinery necessary for the treatment of the ore can be selected on the company's claim. Good timber for mining and other purposes may readily be brought by railway from Beypoor and Madras. The outgoings of the company, apart from the usual expenses of labour and management, will probably be limited to the 10l. per annum land tax, for although a royalty of 5 per cent., payable to the Government of Mysore upon

the net sale proceeds of all gold obtained by the company, the prospectus remarks that the Government of British India, being desirous of encouraging the working of gold mines in the Madras Presidency, has intimated its intention to waive for a time all royalties on gold, in consequence whereof it is understood that the above-mentioned reservation of 5 per cent. will in like manner be waived by the Government of Mysore.

But perhaps the most encouraging feature connected with the Nundydroog Company is the report recently published by the Mysore Gold Mining Company, made by Capt. John Rogers, the agent appointed by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons to manage the mining operations in that company's property, which fully confirms the opinions of Mr. W. Bell Davies and other mining engineers as to the great value of the Oregum claim. Capt. Rogers states that there are five well-defined lodes running north and south through the entire sett. The lode that most pleased him is the Champion lode, which has been more worked on than any other, judging from the large excavations made by former workers. The character of the quartz is different from any of the other lodes, being more masterly and compact. The ground appears to be very favourable for sinking in, and he hopes in the course of two or three weeks to be able to report the reaching of the lode and producing gold. He adds that he is greatly pleased with the appearance of the lodes, and thinks them to be true fissure veins. Taking the geological formation as a guide, the amount of work done by former workers, and the finding of gold in the quartz at surface thrown away by the natives, we shall open out a good and lasting mine. With property thus reported upon, managed with energy and judgment, there need be no doubt as to the results obtainable.

THE EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

LITIGATION ENDED—HANDSOME RETURN TO SHARE AND DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

The approaching conclusion of the litigation connected with the Emma Silver Mining Company has been several times referred to in the *Mining Journal* during the past few weeks, and although many obstacles had to be overcome in bringing the parties together without wounding the susceptibilities of either, it is gratifying to find that they have now all been removed, and that Messrs. Fred. W. Snell and Greenip are enabled, as solicitors to the Emma Silver Mining Company, to forward a copy of the Terms of Settlement which have been agreed upon, and which only require the confirmation of a special general meeting to give them full effect, and thus restore the share and debenture holders to a position which a few months since they could not have hoped for. The document is signed by Mr. T. W. Park and the American Emma Mining Company (Mr. O. A. Gager being the attorney of both), and by Mr. Alexander W. Macdougall in his individual capacity and as Chairman of the Emma Silver Mining Company. The agreement, which was signed on Tuesday, provides that—Mr. Gager is to deposit at once with Mr. Alexander Wm. Macdougall, as trustee for the present company, and Mr. Oliver A. Gager, 49,663l. 4s. 7d. to be thus appropriated—To the preference debenture holders in full for principal and interest, 91,632l. 4s. 7d.; to the ordinary debenture-holders on account of principal, leaving 52,820l. balance of principal and interest, which is to be paid in shares, 28,000l.; and to the new company, being 5l. per share, on 2500 shares, to be subscribed for by Mr. Park for working capital, the balance to be paid up by Mr. Park as required, 12,500l. = 49,663l. 4s. 7d.

A new company is to be formed and registered in London under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880, to be called the New Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited), with a capital of 700,000l., in 70,000 shares of 10l. each, to be thus distributed:—To the shareholders of the present company, share for share, fully paid up, 50,000; to the debenture-holders, being balance of principal and interest, fully paid up, 5282; to the liquidator of the present company for general purposes, fully paid up, 1218; to Mr. Park and the American Emma Mining Company, fully paid up, 11,000; and as working capital to be subscribed for by Mr. Park, 2500=70,000 shares. The parties entitled to shares Nos. 2 and 3 are to have the option of receiving 2l. 10s. per share in lieu of shares upon their electing so to do on or before Nov. 25, 1880.

The mine, ore, and all machinery and personal property to be conveyed to the proposed new company, or to a trustee for such company, with a title warranted to be the same title as heretofore held by the Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited), free from all claims and incumbrances whatsoever, and with usual covenants against all incumbrances since the sale by the United States Marshall, and also the lease of the Bay City Tunnel as granted to the American Emma Mining Company. The Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited) to be at once liquidated, and, if desired by the shareholders, Mr. Macdougall to act as liquidator.

All proceedings against the American defendants in the United States Courts or elsewhere, and against Albert Grant, to be discontinued, without costs on either side; mutual releases, if required, to be given to the company, and the American defendants, and the said Albert Grant, and to the trustees of his estate in liquidation. All claims under any judgments against the company in the American Courts to be discharged by Mr. Park, and releases given, if required, to the company.

Upon the title to the mine being shown to the satisfaction of the solicitors of the company, and upon the transfer of the same to the new company, and the foregoing releases, acquittances, and discharges being given, the money in Mr. Alexander William Macdougall's hands to be distributed as aforesaid; but in the event of the arrangements falling through the amount deposited to be at once returned to Mr. Gager, and the Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited) to have no claim or lien thereon, and the parties to be remitted to their original rights without prejudice. This agreement to be carried out forthwith.

These very satisfactory "Terms of Settlement" were accompanied by an admirable explanatory letter by Mr. Alexander W. Macdougall, calling attention to the leading features of the settlement, in which he says:—The most important of these features is that all litigation is at an end, and that the company is to be liquidated for the purpose of being reorganised as a new company; when the mine with all its machinery will be handed over, free of all claims and encumbrances, together with a sum of 25,000l. as working capital; and the shareholders of the present company will receive a fully paid-up share in this new company in exchange for every share they hold in the present company.

As regards the debenture holders, inasmuch as they formed a majority of the shareholders, and the debentures were issued exclusively to shareholders, and divided *pro rata* to all who applied for them, any payment made to them is in fact a payment made to those members of the company by whose support the company has for some years past been carried on. Their claims have been thus settled: The preference debentures will be paid off in full, together with interest, calculated up to Nov. 30, 1880. The original debenture holders, who have already received 15 per cent. will receive a further 35 per cent. in cash, making in all 50 per cent. of the principal of their bonds; and as to the remaining 50 per cent. of the capital, and the interest calculated up to Nov. 30, they can, at their option, receive a further 25 per cent. in cash of that amount; but Mr. Macdougall has secured to the debenture-holders the option of taking in lieu of this cash payment the whole amount of the balance of their bonds and interest in fully paid-up 10l. shares in the new company. This option the debenture holders must declare, as will be seen by reference to the terms of settlement, on or before Nov. 25 instant; but as Mr. Macdougall will send the debenture-holders separately full instructions on the subject, he only alludes to the matter now for the purpose of explaining the leading features of the settlement. He adds that Mr. Gager has made the necessary arrangements to deposit the 49,663l. according to the terms of settlement.

It appears from the documents issued that the arrangement is one upon which everyone connected with the enterprise may be congratulated, since it not only restores to the English capitalists property which in a legal point of view had been irretrievably lost but displays an amount of consideration and straightforwardness on the part of the American parties to the settlement which will not fail to raise them and American enterprises generally in the estimation of

the capitalists of Europe. That Baron Grant has been the prime mover in bringing about such a satisfactory conclusion to a long pending and most unpleasant business is fully acknowledged, so that both he and Messrs. Snell and Greenip—who have certainly drafted an agreement which, whilst it must be satisfactory to all parties, cannot give rise to subsequent dispute—may fairly be included in the congratulations offered. To Mr. Macdougall, the Chairman of the company, a special mead of praise is also due; he has had a very anxious time of his position for some years, and without his wise and judicious co-operation to end litigation, when he found the right opportunity present itself, it would have been impossible, at least much more difficult, to have brought the negotiations to the very successful termination we now announce, and we have no doubt when the moment arrives those who benefit by the arrangement—the debenture and share holders—will not be slow to recognise his services on their behalf in a practical way. That the meeting will be unanimous in sanctioning the settlement cannot be doubted, as it not only relieves them from anxiety but puts them in possession of property which, especially considering the favourable reports now coming from the mines, may speedily recompense them for any delay or disappointment they may have had to submit to.

Original Correspondence.

THE LEAD TRADE.

SIR,—Since my last there is nothing new to report, except that Spanish silver-lead remains scarce, and if anything there is a better tone in the market, but no sales of importance.

150 tons of Yorkshire lead at 157. 5s. per ton, free at Newcastle. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 11.

STOCKS.

NORTH WALES SLATE QUARRYING.

SIR,—Revived mining enterprise has justly attracted considerable attention recently, but I have been somewhat surprised that slate quarrying in North Wales has not been brought under the notice of the public through your columns. The magnificent results attained at Lord Penrhyn's, Mr. Ashteton Smith's, Lord Palmerston's, and Mr. Greaves's quarries, ought surely to act as a stimulus to this enterprise, as it can hardly be supposed that the quarries just named contain all the profitable slate-rock to be found in Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire. Perhaps your North Wales Correspondent, or some one else acquainted with the subject, could give some information as to the quarries now being worked and those worthy of development.

VIATOR.

FLAGSTAFF MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I should be obliged if you will kindly allow me, through the Journal, to say to my fellow shareholders that they need not be alarmed at the recent winding-up order against the Flagstaff Company, as negotiations on the part of our Chairman, Professor Vincent, with the parties in America for regaining the property are in the moment of completion, and active steps are being taken by himself and influential friends for bringing out in a few days a new company in which both share and debenture holders will be properly cared for. I believe it is not known yet whether a satisfactory arrangement will be reached with the petitioners, but I am glad to hear on good authority that even should it be decided to hand over the affairs of the company to a liquidator the present directors (in combination with two or three other large shareholders who have consented to act) will constitute themselves into a standing committee to look after the interests of both the share and debenture holders of the company, and to inform them by circular, if necessary, as to the course they should pursue. Such vigilance and advice may prove most important to shareholders, as they may be hereafter (as they have been recently in the past) requested or desired to support some company or scheme for purchasing and working the property, which project might be wholly unworthy of their support. I trust, therefore, the shareholders will not give countenance or support to any scheme for regaining the property which has not the full concurrence of the standing committee I have referred to.

London, Nov. 11. A LARGE SHAREHOLDER.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see to-day's Supplement.]

Meetings of Public Companies.

WHEAL CREBOR MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gracechurch Buildings, Gracechurch-street, yesterday, Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., in the chair.

Mr. C. B. PARRY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed. The accounts, which showed a balance of assets over liabilities amounting to 1650*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, if we could come before you today with four months' costs against four months' returns we should show a profit even larger than we made at the last meeting, but under the four-weeks months system, which makes 13 months cost in a year, we have at this meeting to bring in five months' cost against four months' returns, and thus the profit is reduced to 97*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* If you will refer to the accounts of the last meeting you will observe that they were to June 30, and included the cost to May 15, paid in the middle of June. Our accounts presented are to the end of October. Our fourth month was due on Sept. 30, and on Oct. 28 the fifth month became due, and thus we have to include it in the present accounts. The last sale of ore was on Oct. 21, and the bill has not yet been received for it. The returns for the four months have been 328*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and the cost for the five months, including dues and every other charge, have been 2906*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* The average monthly cost has been 521*l.* 13*s.*, against 465*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* in the previous four months, and the average monthly return has been 971*l.*, so that but for our fifth month's cost our profit would have been 1600*l.* after payment of dues. The balance in hand is 854*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and the assets over liabilities amount to 1550*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* Under the Cost-book System, upon which the mine has always been strictly conducted, the profit for division is 97*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, and a dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share will absorb 900*l.* If the ore could be sold monthly it would not be necessary to keep so much in hand, but under the present system of selling, once in two months, nearly two months' labour costs have to be kept in hand. In regard to the future, the agent, Capt. Rowe, is present, and will answer any question that may be put to him. So far as we understand from him, the position of the mine fully justified us in expecting at least 900 tons of ore for the next four months.

The SECRETARY then read the following report from the agents:—
Nov. 10.—We beg leave to hand you our report of this mine for the general meeting to be held on the 12th inst., showing the present and improved position of your property, and the prospects before the company in opening up the mine to a deeper point, with lasting and profitable results. The deepest point now in operation is the 120 fms. level; to which the new engine and drawing shaft is coming down, for the purpose of deepening the workings in the most productive parts of the mine and its vicinity, where the lode is reported to be yielding down in places worth from 40*l.* to 100*l.* per fathom. We are very pleased to inform you that this shaft is in a forward condition, and already communicated with the 72 level, and in regular course of sinking below, by a full staff of men, to communicate with the rise coming up from the 108 level below, which we hope to accomplish in about five months, provided that both points are to be found in a direct line; at the same time continuing the shaft below the 108, to communicate with the bottom or 120 level; also extending the different divisions east into the new ground, with so many hands as the nature of the work may require, in quest of new discoveries of ore in that direction. The south part of the lode recently cut, in the 120 cross-cut, is showing a very kindly appearance in going down, and worth 10*l.* per fathom, where we purpose to put up a rise to strike the rich course of ore, gone down below the level above, 108. The lode in the slope in the back of the 120 level east of winze is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in the slope in the back of the same level west of said winze is worth 35*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 108 level east is showing a kindly appearance, producing much with stones of ore. The lode in the rise going up in the back of the 108 level on the south part is over 6 ft. wide, a course of ore worth 70*l.* per fathom. The lode in the slope west, and below the rise, is worth 45*l.* per fathom. The lode in the slope in the back of the same level, 108, east of said rise, is worth 80*l.* per fathom. The lode in No. 3 slope, going east, is worth 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 60, east of the new shaft, is looking exceedingly kindly, with rich silver-lead and good good quality copper ore, worth 20*l.* per fathom. Our valuable sloping ground in operation at the 120 and 108 levels has yielded about 995 tons of copper ore and 140 tons of arsenical munde during the past four months, realising 3879*l.* And we now calculate to have over 20,000*l.* worth of ore in reserve. For the present and future development of the mine, including the new shaft, we think it most advisable to continue the principal part of our present operations, and increase as the nature of the work may require. —G. ROWE, H. PHILLIPS.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. LEER, the accounts and the agents' report were received and adopted.

Mr. CLIFF: What do you think, Capt. Rowe, about the 120 east and west? Are the indications favourable or not? —Capt. Rowe: I think it is a very important

feature, and it is a thing that I have laboured hard to make known between the time that we commenced the driving and the general meeting. I am very glad to be able to come before you and say that this is something of very great importance. Capt. Rowe added that the Duke's agent came to the mine on Tuesday evening, and stated that the 120, east and west, was one of the most important points in the mine, as it proved the existence of two distinct lodes going down into the body of the mine. Besides this, they had the ground above, which would take years to prove. He (Capt. Rowe) was as fully certain that they had two lodes as that he had two fingers on his hand. It had been said that no lode would be found at this point, but his confidence was such that he put up a cross-cut to find it, and he had succeeded in finding it as he had anticipated.

Mr. HITCHENS: What is the thickest part between the lodes, so far as you have seen? —Capt. Rowe: 4 fms.

The SECRETARY: The cutting of the lode in the 160 fm. level is a clear and decisive proof that there is a second lode there.

Capt. Rowe: I am sure that so far as the prosperity of the mine is concerned it is only in its infancy, and there is a great future for Wheal Crebor. I hope the development will be carried out vigorously.

Mr. CLIFF: And there is every appearance that you may meet with something east and west? —Capt. Rowe: There is every indication, I think.

In reply to a question, Capt. Rowe said the 108 fm. level was the most advanced of any of the levels by about 10 fms.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that when the Tavistock Canal was cut, about 150,000*l.* worth of ore was taken from Crebor, being the first shoot of ore. Then there was a poor run of ground, until Goldworthy's shoot was reached. After this more poor ground, and then Andrews's shoot was met with. The 168, or pioneer level, is now beyond Andrews's shoot, and nearing another, which we shall call "Rowe's shoot."

Capt. Rowe: You can put it down now, for we have it. (Laughter.)

Mr. HITCHENS: What length of productive ground have we? —Capt. Rowe: We have about 150 fms. That is a pretty little bunch, taking the whole in.

A stone of ore from the south lode was exhibited, and it was remarked by one or two of the shareholders present that it was of a very good character.

Mr. MACFARLANE, in reply to Capt. Rowe, stated that in estimating the reserves at 20,000*l.*, he had gone carefully into the figures, taking only the ground that was actually available for taking away. Of course no body could say what the value of the ore not yet discovered might be. He hoped to sample pretty nearly 900 tons of ore in the course of the next four months—that was if the weather were to be favourable. The mine at all events was quite good enough to do it.

The CHAIRMAN: Could you sample monthly? —Capt. Rowe: We could, but it would be very difficult, and it would be a disadvantage to the mine. We had better stay as we are until we have the two shafts to draw the ore from.

Mr. WILKIN: What occasioned the increased expenses during the last four months? —Capt. Rowe: We have done much more work. We are driving the thing on much faster than used to be the case.

Mr. MACFARLANE proposed a dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share, payable on and after the 22nd inst.

Mr. PENNINGTON seconded the proposition, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. LEER, seconded by Mr. WILKIN, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting then closed.

[For remainder of Meetings see this day's Supplement.]

TANKERVILLE GREAT CONSOLS.—We understand that the application for shares in this company are already so very large that when the list closes on Tuesday afternoon the number will almost certainly far exceed the total to be allotted. The shareholders in the Tankerville Company should remember that they must apply not later than the 16th inst.

PORT NIGEL.—A box of stones of lead ore and gossan from the shaft have been received at the company's office of an exceptionally rich character. All who are lovers of mineral specimens should call at the company's office, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

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THOS. PEACOCK, Secretary.

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DEVON GREAT UNITED COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Devon Great United Company (Limited) will be held at the office of the company, 18, Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Report of the Directors, and Statement of Receipts and Expenditure made up to the 31st October, 1880, and on the general business of the company, and further, for the purpose of passing the necessary Resolution to elect Henry Wilson, of 86, Portland Road, Maid Vale, London, and Mr. Peter Wilson (Managing Director), of 13, Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., as directors of this company, in conformity with the Articles of Association.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Saturday, the 13th, to Wednesday, the 24th November, both days inclusive.

By order, W. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

18, Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, London, 10th November, 1880.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Devon Great Consols Company (Limited) will be held at the office of the company, 18, Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th November, inst., at Twelve o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Report of the Directors, and Statement of Receipts and Expenditure made up to the 30th October, 1880, and on the general business of the company, in conformity with the Articles of Association.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Saturday, the 13th, to Wednesday, the 24th November, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

18, Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, London, 10th November, 1880.

LA SOCIETE ANONYME DES MINES ET Fonderies de PONTGAUD.

The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above company will TAKE PLACE in Paris, at the offices of the company, No. 15, Rue de Chateaudun, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, inst., at Three o'clock P.M. precisely.

The qualification to take part in this meeting is the holding of 20 shares, which must be deposited at the office in Paris, or at the agency in London, ten days before the meeting takes place.

Shareholders may be represented by proxies at the meeting, but no proxy can be the bearer of a proxy unless he himself is the owner of 20 shares.

Proxies must be upon French stamped paper, and according to the form, which can be obtained at either of the offices of the company.

JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, London Agency, 5, Queen Street Place, E.C., London, 11th November, 1880.

MINING "EL CALAJO."

GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.

COUPONS OF SHARES..... 322

Gold in bars produced in the month of September, 1880, and allotted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London, 4830-99 ounces.

DIVIDEND distributed for each coupon, £180.

ERRISBEG COPPER MINE

(LIMITED).

In 10,000 Shares, of £2 each.

FEW SHARES TO BE SOLD AT PAR in this most promising mine. Over 200 tons of ore, some of it giving a produce of 32½ per cent., have been raised from 8 fathoms in depth. A powerful water-wheel for pumping and crushing is in full working order, as also is a second smaller wheel for working the dressing apparatus.

It is confidently believed by practical mining men that this will become one of the richest copper mines in the kingdom. For forms of application, and further particulars, apply to the Resident Director, Errisbeg Copper Mine (Limited), Roundstone, Galway, Ireland.

HAMSLADE, HAMSLUCK, and ADELPHI properties acquired by this company have been specially and officially reported upon by Mr. BROUGH SMYTH, late Mining Engineer to the Government of India, and formerly Minister of Mines to the Government of Victoria, and the NADDOGAN property has been examined and specially reported upon by Mr. OLIVER PEGLER, Associate Royal School of Mines, and Consulting Engineer of the South-East Wynaad Estates and Gold Mining Company (Limited).

THE DEVALAH-CENTRAL GOLD MINES COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £120,000, IN 120,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, of which 100,000 are now offered for subscription at par, payable 1s. on application, 4s. on allotment, 5s. on the 15th December, 1880, and the balance on the 15th February, 1881.

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THOMAS J. BEWICK, Esq., M.E., M.Inst.C.E. (Bewick and Partners, Limited), 4, Broad Sanctuary, S.W., and Haydon Bridge.

FORRESTER BROWN, Esq. (Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras), 53, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.

J. D. HAMILTON FERGUSON, Esq., Director of the Indian Gold Mines Company (Limited) of Glasgow, Calvadoz, Shirley, Southampton.

OSLEY CHARLES PROBYN, Esq. (late Accountant-General of Madras), Director of the Southern India Gold Mining Company (Limited), 23, Thurlow-square, S.W.

FRANK WRIGHT, Esq. (Deputy Chairman of the Gloucester Wagon Company, Limited), Small Heath, Birmingham.

BANKERS.

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SECRETARY—

MR. E. J. HONYCHURCH.

OFFICES.

CROWN BUILDINGS, 70, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

These estates, according to Government survey, comprise an area of about 986 acres. The properties are in the centre of the auriferous tract, and they immediately adjoin the estates of the Devalah Moya Company (Limited) and other well-known gold mining properties.

Copies of Mr. Brough Smyth's special and full report, dated June 1, 1880, can be had on application. The following extracts are noteworthy:—

"If my opinions have weight, mining operations of an extensive character will, ere long, be undertaken on some one of your reefs under the most favourable circumstances. The results, if there be good management, and if economy be exercised, will not only be satisfactory to the owners of these properties, but will give confidence to others who own neighbouring lands intersected by auriferous veins. . . . You have, in my opinion, a most valuable mining property in your three estates, and the utmost caution should be used in disposing of any portion of it. . . . With numerous thick and persistent proved auriferous reefs, with abundance of water and an ample supply of timber close to the old native mines, you have facilities for conducting mining operations economically, which are seldom found in other countries."

Mr. Brough Smyth, in his official report, also states that—

"The reefs, the strike and dip of which nearly correspond with those in other parts, are thick and persistent; the average yields of gold, as ascertained by competent persons, are high, and the time cannot be far distant when miners will bring their skill and knowledge to bear on the extraction of gold from veins situated so favourably."

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, and copies of the reports and maps, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, the bank and its branches, and of the solicitors.

ISSUE OF THE BALANCE OF 1350 SHARES AT PAR OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £15,000, IN £5 SHARES.

CHAIRMAN—Alderman THOMAS BANTOCK (Coal and Iron Master), Wolverhampton.

SECRETARY—GEORGE K. NORTH, Esq., 32, Walbrook, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company was incorporated in May, 1880, for the purpose of acquiring the Retew Hematite Iron Ore Mines, Cornwall, and operations are now being carried on by the company.

Owing to the increasing demand for high-class iron ores the directors have acquired the Coldreath and Tresweta Mines. For the purpose of developing and working these properties the directors have decided to issue the remaining authorised capital.

The RETEW Mine contains two lodges of red hematite ore, 12 ft. wide. The ore, as analysed by Mr. J. H. Collins, F.G.S., yields 81 per cent. of peroxide of iron; and Mr. Collins adds—"I consider this one of the best hematites I have ever analysed." This mine will be worked by an adit or level, which will be used as a tramroad to convey ore to the railway wagons, and by the same means all water will flow out of the workings.

No steam-engines, pumps, machinery, or horse-labour will be required on the mine.

The COLDREATH Mine contains an immense lodge of rich brown hematite, 6 ft. to 18 ft. wide, and over a mile long. The ore is well known, and always commands a ready sale.

The TRESWETA Mine contains two lodges of manganese, each about 8 ft. wide, and running the entire length of the property. This mine will be worked in a similar manner to the Retew Mine; an adit is already driven into the first lodge, and will be continued into the second.

The directors, through their connection in the iron and steel trades, have special facilities for disposing of the produce of the mines, and have offers for the output for some time to come.

Full prospectus, reports, and estimates (showing profits of 40 per cent.) may be had on application to the secretary, G. K. NORTH, Esq., 32, Walbrook, London, E.C.

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Free Edition, 152 pages, post free, in envelope, two stamps. The WARNING VOICE.—A Special Medical Book for Young Men on the Cause, Consequence, and Treatment of certain forms of Debility and Nervousness, viz.—Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, the Head, Headache, Ears, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Pains in the Back, Headache, Piles, Constipation, Hysteria, Dizziness, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, Nervous Irritability, Blushing, &c., resulting from Exhaustion of Nerve power, effect of Overwork, City Life, Worry, Brain Tell, Intemperance, and other abuses of the system. Address, Dr. R. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London W.C.

EW GUNPOWDER.

TO AFRICAN MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN BLASTING POWDER.

THE ELTER-WATER GUNPOWDER COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice that they have recently obtained an Injunction from the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, to restrain the Ballincollig Royal Gunpowder Mills Company (Limited) from selling (*inter alia*) Gunpowder bearing the Elter-Water Gunpowder Company's Trade Mark *E W*, which was not manufactured by them. All persons purchasing Gunpowder bearing the Mark *E W*, from others than the Elter-Water Gunpowder Company, or their Agents, are requested to satisfy themselves of its genuineness.

GUNPOWDER MILLS, AMBLESIDE.

THE MINING INSTITUTE OF CORNWALL.

PRESIDENT:

JOSIAH THOMAS, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

WILLIAM TEAGUE, Esq. | R. H. WILLIAMS, Esq.

THE NEXT EXHIBITION OF MINING MACHINERY, MODELS of MACHINERY suitable for Mining Purposes, TOOLS, &c., will be held at TRURO the latter part of November, when Medals and Certificates of Merit will be awarded to successful Exhibitors.

For further particulars, apply to the Secretary,—

THOMAS B. PROVIS, Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.

2, Chapel-street, Camborne.

LLANRHAIADR LEAD MINING COMPANY.

IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the WHOLE of the PLANT, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and MATERIALS, with LEASE, &c. The buildings comprise four houses, stables, sheds, smith and carpenter's shops.

There is also a 30 ft. water-wheel, crushers, patent jiggers, wagons, and over a mile of tram rails.

For particulars, apply to H. C. TAYLOR, Liquidator, 86, London Wall, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND MINING PROPERTY, being a portion of

THE RUMLEIGH ESTATE.

Containing about 162 acres, in the parish of Bere Ferris, near Tavistock, Devon. The mansion commands beautiful and extended views of the River Tamar and surrounding country. The well-known character of the ground and the immediate vicinity of large and important lodges afford substantial evidence that large deposits of minerals underlie the property.

The estate possesses wharfage to the river, and large brick and tile works.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. RAWLINS and SQUIRE, Salisbury, and 22, Great George-street, Westminster; and Messrs. CARLTON and SON, Truro.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THREE HUNDRED VERY SUPERIOR 8-TON COAL WAGONS, built in the years 1873 and 1874 by OLIVE, of Bury, and the Midland Wagon Company.

The whole have been very little used, and are nearly as good as new.

For further particulars, apply in writing to "Box 209," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

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(LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, THE MOELWYN SLATE QUARRY, situated in the parish of Festiniog, near the Tan-y-Grissiau Station on the Festiniog Railway.

The quarry has been opened to a considerable extent, and a large amount of money has been expended in developing the property, and in making inclines to connect it with the Festiniog Railway. There is a powerful water-wheel, saw and planing tables, drum houses, wagons, and every requisite for effective working. The property consists of 356 acres, together with the necessary sheds, barracks, &c.

Further particulars may be had on application to the Liquidators of the said company, at 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster.

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TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the WHOLE of the PROPERTY known as the

OWM RICKET AND MAESNANT LEAD MINE.

Situate in the parish of LLANGURIG, and is about seven miles west of LLANIDLOES. The sett is very extensive and the strata highly mineralised, and contains 17 lodges, including the well-known Van Lodge. Two shafts have been sunk and levels driven on these lodges, out of which some tons of rich lead ore have been obtained.

The Plant consists of WATER-WHEELS, DRAWING MACHINE, CRUSHER, PUMPS, and ORE DRESSING TOOLS, all of which are in good working condition. There are also smithy, office, dwelling houses, dressing floors, &c.

To view, apply to Capt. GREVILLE, on the Mine; and to treat, apply to Mr. R. B. STOCKWELL, Liquidator, 15, Dickinson-street, Manchester.

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ONE 20 inch DOUBLE-ACTING WINDING ENGINE and 10 tons BOILER.

ONE 11 tons BOILER and FITTINGS.

ONE 9 tons ditto ditto

ONE 8 tons ditto ditto

ONE 5 tons ditto, without fittings.

ONE 18 inch POLE, POLE CASE, STUFFING BOX and GLAND.

FOUR 18 inch 9 feet PUMPS.

THIRTEEN 12 inch 9 feet PUMPS.

About 50 fathoms of 9 inch and 6 inch PUMPS.

Several sets of STRAPPING PLATES, various sizes.

400 fathoms of 9-16 inch CHAIN, and a large quantity of USEFUL MINING MATERIALS.

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Or to Capt. MICHELL, at the Account-house.

27th October, 1880.

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FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, A FIRST-CLASS ANTHRACITE COLLIERY, with FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of MINERAL, capable of yielding 200 tons per day, at a cost of about 3s. per ton into truck.

Address, "Beta," care of Terry and Co., 6, Hatton Garden, Holborn, London.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the GILFACH or WHITLAND ABBEY GREEN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES, situated about four miles from the Narberth Road Station on the Great Western Railway, SOUTH WALES.

For particulars, apply to the Proprietor, Capt. OWEN W. GEORGE, Plas Cwm, near Narberth, Pembrokeshire; or H. E. TAYLOR, Esq., 15, N street, Chester.

FOR SALE, A SEMI-PORTABLE PIT SINKING, COAL WINDING, and PUMPING ENGINE, double 3½ in. cylinder, fitted with link-motion reversing gear, mounted on a multitubular boiler, with Bowling iron fire-box.

Also WINDING GEAR, drum 5 ft. diameter, brake, and PUMPING GEAR complete, ready for immediate delivery.

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THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL CLOSE ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD.

FIRST ISSUE OF 5000 SHARES AT PAR IN

"TIN HILL" (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, of which 5000 only are now offered to the public for subscription. Payable—10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment, with the option to subscribers of paying up the full amount on application. A portion of the above Shares have already been applied for.

DIRECTORS.

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(With power to add to their number.)

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(formerly of the W. B. Lead Mines, Northumberland.)

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Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, London.

SECRETARY—J. W. BANTOCK, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire the lease for 21 years, plant, &c., of the "Tin Hill" Mines, having an area of 70 acres, situate in the parish of St. Stephens, in the county of Cornwall, and within easy distance from the Cornwall Mineral Railways. They are in the immediate neighbourhood of mines which have returned upwards of £3,000,000 worth of metallic ores.

The reports of such practical authorities as Capt. S. Trethewey and Mr. Robert Symons, Mineral Surveyor, the former of whom was engaged in these mines, and upon whose thorough acquaintance with their workings the greatest reliance is to be placed, together with the report of Mr. Thomas Arthur, tin dresser and tin sample trier, well known for his great experience in tin testing and valuing, show conclusively that the mines possess every qualification to ensure large and remunerative returns. Mr. J. H. Collins, F.G.S., Public Analyst for the county of Cornwall, &c., has made assays of the tinstone taken from the quarry and great caunter lodges, which entirely bear out the opinion expressed in the reports above referred to.

The "Tin Hill" Mines are traversed by numerous large and rich tin lodges. One is 20 ft. wide, and valued at £70 per fathom at a depth of only 10 fms.; another, on which a shaft has been sunk 12 fms., is very rich for tin, being estimated at 1½ cwt. of tin per ton of stuff.

The lode in the quarry exhibits a fine masterly course of tin ore 18 ft. wide, worth throughout the high average of ¼ cwt. of tin per ton of lodestuff, and in the richer veins of the lode as much as 2 cwt. of tin per ton of the rock. A great caunter lode intersects the main east and west lodges, and greatly increases their value. It has been explored to a depth of 4 fms., was found to be 6 ft. wide, and averaged 2 cwt. of tin per ton of lodestuff; the richer parts of the lode are of the very great value of 5 cwt. of tin per ton of stuff.

The supply of tinstone, which is soft and may be readily crushed, is estimated at thousands of tons at the points laid open, and Capt. Trethewey reports that a regular output of tin can be immediately made after erecting machinery, the engine-house and engine being already in position. It is intended to at once proceed with the erection of stamps sufficient to return, estimating black tin at only £45 per ton, very handsome profits, almost from the commencement of operations.

Prospectuses, Reports, and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the offices of the company, where also samples of ore can be inspected.

"TIN HILL" MINES.

I beg to state that the "Tin Hill" Mines, in the parish of St. Stephens, near St. Austell, Cornwall, are a first-class property, and I am surprised that they have so long been overlooked and unwrought.

They are as free from the speculative element as any mine that I ever inspected. I can recommend them to investors as mines which will give almost immediate profits. There are several lodges yielding tin of high produce. The tin ground laid open will give employment to 36 or more heads of stamps, and I calculate that 45 or 50 tons of tinstuff can be reduced per day; and taking the average to be 1 cwt. per ton of stuff, it would give 2½ tons per day, or over 50 tons per month; and taking the price of tin at only £25 per ton, that will give £2500 per month, which will leave a clear profit of at least £1500 per month.

Truro, 6th November, 1880.

ROBERT SYMONS, Mineral Surveyor.

"TIN HILL" MINES.

Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., public analyst for the county of Cornwall, &c., gives the following highly satisfactory assay of the stone taken from the quarry and great caunter lodges:—

The samples you sent me this morning, give the following results on assay:—Sample marked:—"Tin Hill" Mines; sample of tinstone. From quarry, gave 9½ per cent. of black tin (or 212 lbs. per ton of tinstone). Sample marked:—"Tin Hill" Mines; sample of tinstone. From great caunter lode, gave 11 per cent. of black tin (or 246 lbs. per ton of tinstone).

Truro, Nov. 6, 1880.

Public Analyst, Royal Institute of Cornwall.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 15, OZZELL STREET, NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.

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Apply to Capt. NICHOLLS, Camborne.

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Geological examinations; reports on mining properties; surveys mines, railroads, and canals, and superintends the workings of the same; prepares estimates and plans for opening and working mines. Expert on mining questions before the Courts. Address, P.O. Box 1157, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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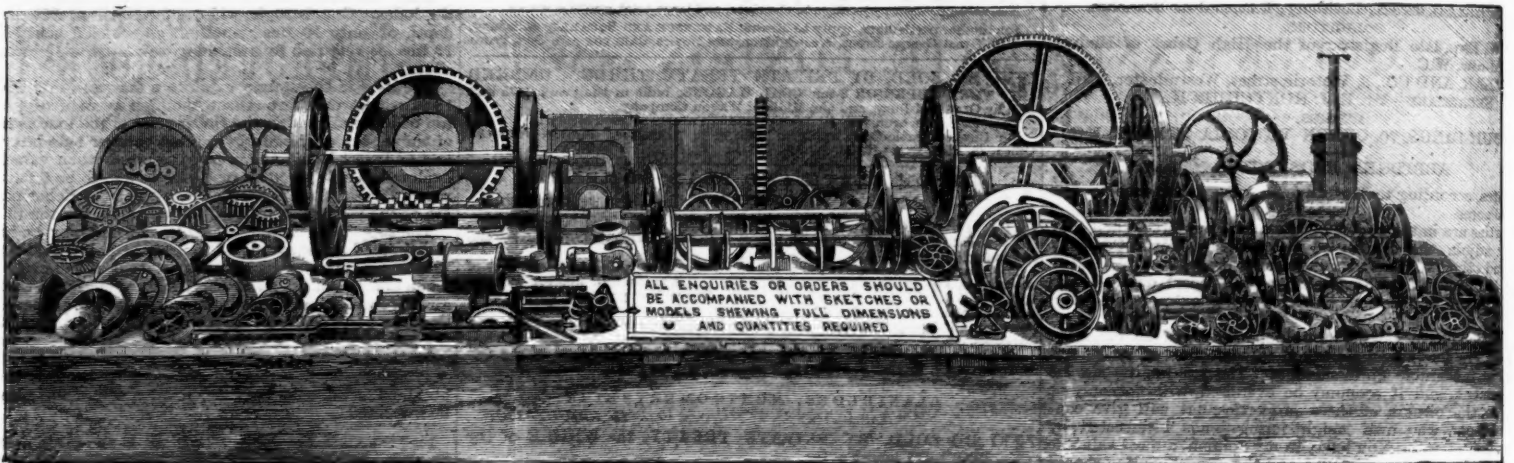
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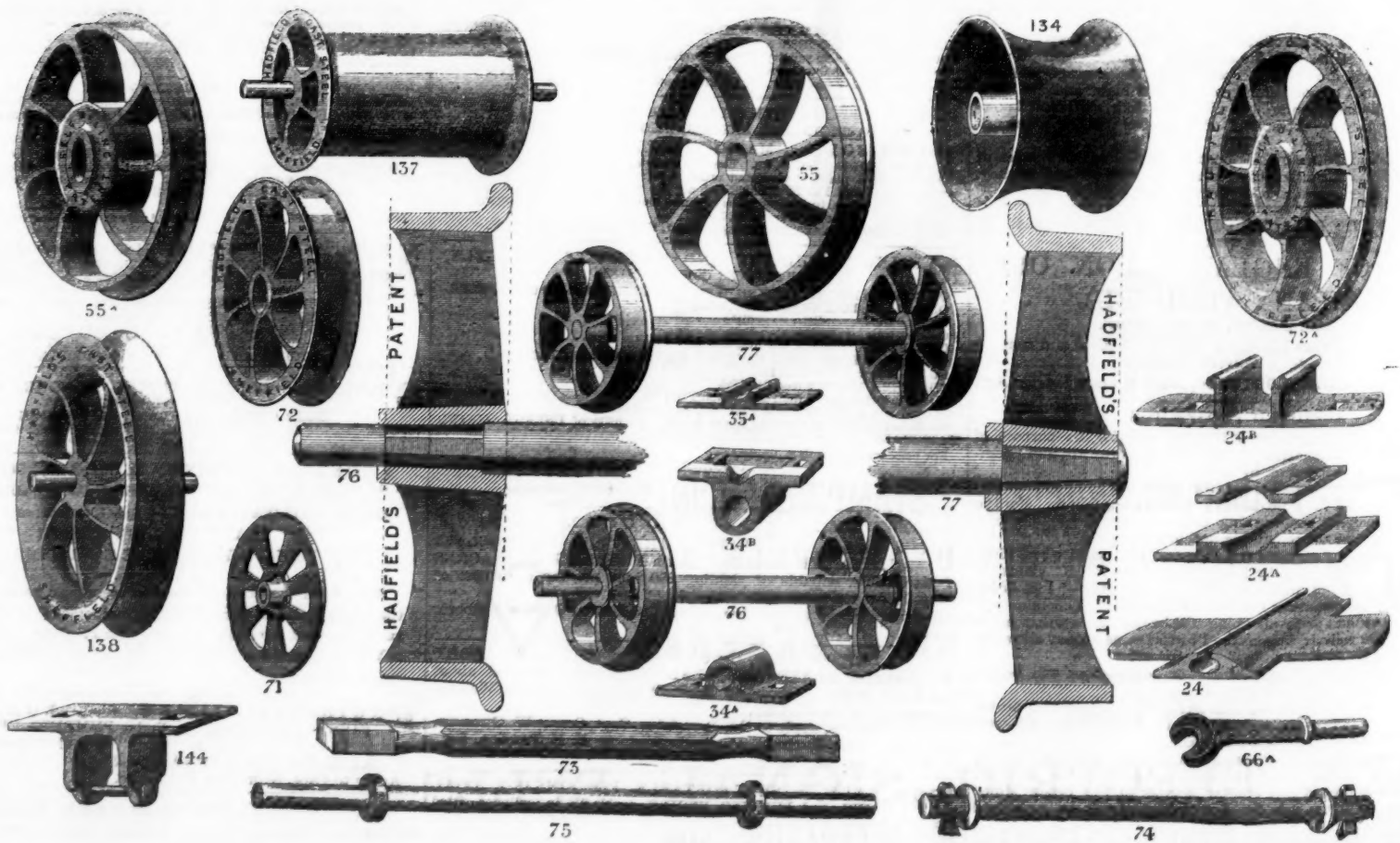
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FOR STEEL CASTINGS.

HADFIELD'S CAST STEEL WHEELS.

One of our departments is specially adapted for the manufacture of these Wheels (as shown below), for Collieries, Ironstone Mines, Slate Quarries, Ironworks, Lead Mines, &c., &c. We have made, and are now making, many HUNDRED THOUSANDS; and having Patented a New Method of Fitting Wheels upon axles, being cheap, effective, and expeditious, we can execute orders entrusted to us with promptitude, our capacity in this department alone being equal to about 2000 wheels per week.



N.B.—Prices per Set of Wheels and Axles fitted complete, forwarded on receipt of diameter of wheel on tread, depth of tread, real gauge, and thickness of axles and rolling load.



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The advantages of the above system are that the Wheels being forced upon a Taper Square-ended Axle, by Machinery, and then riveted (the machine securing truth), it is impossible that they can come loose or get within gauge. They are very cheaply fitted on, and run exceedingly true.

We construct the Arms of wheels upon the curved principle (as shown in the drawings above), consequently the shrinkage or cooling of the Castings is not interfered with, thus securing the greatest advantages of our very strong material.

CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL WHEELS, when cast by us, are made from one-third to one-half lighter than Cast-Iron. They cannot be broken while working, even with rough usage and wear at least twelve times as long as Cast-Iron, thus saving animal and steam power, and reducing wear and tear immensely.

We would also draw special attention to our INCLINE PULLEYS and CAGE GUIDES the adoption of which will prove highly advantageous.

MACHINE MOULDED STEEL GEAR WHEELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



Manufactured  and sold by

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TONITE, OR COTTON POWDER. THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, AND STRONGEST OF ALL EXPLOSIVES.

RECOMMENDED TO MINERS PIT SINKERS, QUARRYMEN AND CONTRACTORS
AS THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL BLASTING AGENT EVER INVENTED.

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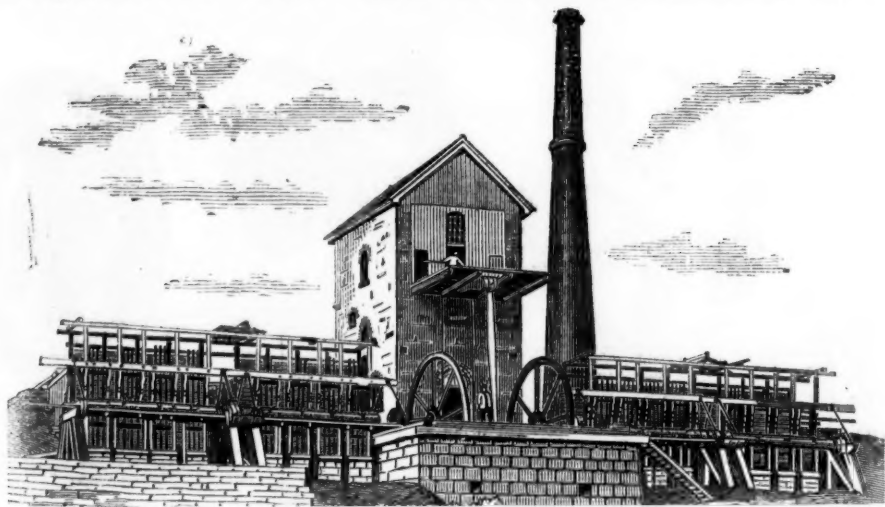
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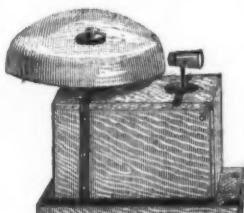
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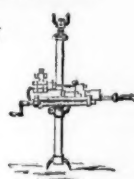
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at real value; offers his assistance for securing undeveloped mining properties at
home prices. As to care taken in reporting, reference is made to the *Mining Journal*
Supplement, April 1, 1876, containing a report on property of the Maxwell Land
Grant and Railway Company; as to technical standing, to the prominent men of
the trade—compare *Mining Journal* of Aug. 30 and Nov. 31, 1872, and *New York*
Engineering and Mining Journal, Feb. 28, 1874.

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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
3333 Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	4 6	6 1/4	4	3 1/4	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000 Caron, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0
10000 Caron, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0
10000 Caron, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0
10000 Caron, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0
10000 Caron, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0
10000 Caron, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0
10000 Caron, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0
10000 Caron, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0
10000 Caron, t, c, St. Agnes	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
35500 Alamos, t, Spain	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000 Alamos, t, Spain	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000 Alamos, t, Spain	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000 Alamos, t, Spain	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000 Alamos, t, Spain	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000 Alamos, t, Spain	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000 Alamos, t, Spain	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000 Alamos, t, Spain	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000 Alamos, t, Spain	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0
10000 Alamos, t, Spain	2 0	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0

Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

NON-DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
25000 Aberllyn, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Assheton, t, Carnarvonshire	5 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
11583 Bedford Unit, t, c, Tavis [21 lib.]	0 6	0 1/2	1 1/4
25000 Belowda, t, c, Roche	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
25000 Bendigall, t, c, Wales	10 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
30000 Betws-y-Coed, t, c, (20000 sh. issued)	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
30000 Blaen Caelan, t, c, Carnarvon	3 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
30000 Bodliff, t, c, Denbighshire	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
800 Botallack, t, c, St. Just	31 10	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 British, t, c, Wrexham	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Bwlch United, t, c, Cardigan	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
50000 Cambrian, t, c, Cardigan	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Carn Carnarvon, t, c, Carnarvon	0 2	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Carnarvon, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
5120 Clementina, t, c, Llanrwst	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
25000 Coed Mawr Pool, t, c, Carnarvon	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Comb Martin, t, c, North Devon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t, c, Illogan	29 4	0 1/2	1 1/4
15500 Court Grange United, t, c, s-l	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6400 Crook Burn, t, c, Cumberland	0 5	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Crosswell Mining Lands, t, c	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Cwm Dryden, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Deep Level, t, c, Flintshire	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
1280 D'Eresby Consols, t, c, Carnarvon	10 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
1536 D'Eresby Mountain, t, c, Llanrwst	20 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Denbighshire Consolidated, t, c	3 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Derwent, t, c, Durham	4 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
1000000 Devon, t, c, Taviat. (125000 iss.)	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Devon Great United, t, c	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Devonshire, t, c, Lydford	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Dubby Syke, t, c, Durham	0 17	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 East Botallack, t, c, St. Just	0 2	0 1/2	1 1/4
6144 East Caradon, t, c, St. Cleer	3 9	0 1/2	1 1/4
4000 East Chiverton, t, c, Penryn	9 14	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 East Crebor, t, c, Taviat	0 7	0 1/2	1 1/4
15000 East Devon Cons., t, c, Buckfastleigh	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
21000 East Roman Gravel, t, c, Salop	0 10	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 East Van, t, c, Llanidloes	5 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
4096 East Wheal Buller, t, c, Gwynn	0 10	0 1/2	1 1/4
1114 East Wheal Llan, t, c, Helston	13 8	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Edgcombe, t, c, Cornwall	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
30000 Flintshire Great Consols, t, c	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Fortescue, t, c, St. Stephens	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Gawton, t, c, Taviat (21 shares)	12 6	0 1/2	1 1/4
14000 Glenroy, t, c, Isle of Man	4 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Gwern-y-Mynydd, t, c, St. Agnes	0 10	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Great Dyllife, t, c, (10000 sh. issued)	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Gt. E. Foxdale, t, c, of Man (21 sh.)	0 13	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Great Holway, t, c, Flintshire	5 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Griffin, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Gwyn-y-Mynydd, t, c, Flintshire	4 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Harehope Hill, t, c, Durham (21 sh.)	0 5	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Hartington Moor, t, c, Derby	1 1	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Harwood, t, c, Durham	0 15	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Herodfoot, t, c, near Liskeard	0 15	0 1/2	1 1/4
18000 Hingston Down, t, c, Calstock	0 7	0 1/2	1 1/4
15000 Indian Queens Cons., t, c, St. Columb	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Killfret, t, c, Chacewater	3 15	0 1/2	1 1/4
15000 Lady Ann, t, c, Llanarmon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
30000 Lady Ashburton, t, c, Callington	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
15000 Lady Bertha, t, c, Taviat	0 12	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Lady Llanrwst, t, c, Llanrwst (10000 pr. also)	2 10	0 1/2	1 1/4
5000 Lead Era, t, c, Mold	2 10	0 1/2	1 1/4
25000 Levant, t, c, St. Just	11 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Lomax, t, c, Helston	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
5120 Lovell, t, c, Wendron	0 16	0 1/2	1 1/4
15000 Llanidloes, t, c, Llanarmon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
30000 Llanrwst, t, c, Carnarvon	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
7500 Ditto, 10 per cent. pref.	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Marley Valley, t, c, Llanidloes	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
18000 Mawson, t, c, South Wales	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Medlyn Moor, t, c, Wendron	3 15	0 1/2	1 1/4
23000 Mid-Devon, t, c, (17000 sh. 4d. pd.)	0 6	0 1/2	1 1/4
8000 Mineral Corporation of Gt. Britain	10 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Mostyn Consols, t, c, Flint	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Mynydd Gwladus, t, c, Cardigan	3 12	0 1/2	1 1/4
25000 Moray Firth (10000 issued)	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Morley, t, c, Anglesea	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6144 Mount Carbis, t, c, Redruth	0 10	0 1/2	1 1/4
4878 New Bronllys, t, c, Cardigan (25 sh.)	3 16	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 New Cathedral, t, c, Gwynn	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
2400 New Cook's Kitchen, t, c, Illogan	7 14	0 1/2	1 1/4
8000 New Dolcoath, t, c, Carnarvon	3 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 New Kitty, t, c, St. Agnes	0 3	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 New Llanfair, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued.

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
12000 New Penrose, t, c, Helston (11 sh.)	0 5	0 1/2	1 1/4
3500 New Tincroft, t, c, Lelant	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 New West Caradon, t, c, Liskeard	0 2	0 1/2	1 1/4
35000 New Wheal Pector, t, c, Redruth	0 10	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 N. D'Eresby Mount, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 North Herodfoot, t, c, Liskeard	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just	13 6	0 1/2	1 1/4
50000 North Molton, t, c, m, t, Devon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 North Penrith, t, c, Gwynn	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
2836 North Trekerby, t, c, St. Agnes	8 17	0 1/2	1 1/4
8000 Northern, t, c, Durham	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Pandora, t, c, Carnarvon	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
11612 Pant-y-Mwyn, t, c, Mold	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Parkes Mines Consols, t, c, St. Columb	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Paracomb, t, c, Devon	0 8	0 1/2	1 1/4
45000 Parys Corporation, t, c, Anglesea	0 8	0 1/2	1 1/4
7500 Pateley Bridge, t, c, Yorkshire	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
15000 Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued)	0 19	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Pedn-ar-dra, t, c, Redruth	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Pendarves United, t, c, Carnarvon	8 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Pen-y-Osced, t, c, Flintshire	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Pynllunnon, t, c, Llanidloes	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Polrose, t, c, Cornwall	0 10	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Port Nigel, t, c, Carnarvonshire	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Prince of Wales, t, c, Calstock	0 7	0 1/2	1 1/4
50000 So. Cambrian, t, c, Cardigan	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
30000 South D'Eresby Mountain, t, c	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
35000 So. Devon Unit, t, c, Buckfastleigh	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 South Penrith, t, c, Gwynn	0 15	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 South Roskar, t, c, St. Agnes	3 19	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 South Tolcarne, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
40000 South Wheal Crebor, t, c, Taviat	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
2043 South Wheal Crofty, t, c, Illogan	17 2	0 1/2	1 1/4
4000 St. Just United, Cornwall	2 10	0 1/2	1 1/4
30000 Talbont, t, c, Cardigan	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
40000 Tamar, t, c, Bearston	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6400 Teale, t, c, Durham (pref.)	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Temple, t, c, Cardigan	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
5000 Treleigh Wood, t, c, Redruth	8 1	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Trevelian Consols, t, c, Gwynn	0 5	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Trugo, t, c, St. Columb	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6400 Truro, t, c, Querquy, Flintshire	10 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Tyn-y-Fron, t, c, Cardigan	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
11000 Un. Van & Glyn, t, c, (& 41500 other sh.)	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Vaughan, t, c, Cardigan	10 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
13000 Victor, t, c, Cilcen, Flintshire	0 11	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 West Assheton, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 West Caradon, t, c, St. Cleer	0 6	0 1/2	1 1/4
30000 W. Craven Moor, t, c, Pateley Bridge	10 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
10240 West Devon Consols, t, c, Calstock	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 West Holway, t, c, Flintshire	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 West Kitty, t, c, St. Agnes	0 7	0 1/2	1 1/4
5000 West Liskeard, t, c, (11 sh.) Cardigan	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
5000 West Mary Ann, t, c, Menheniot	1 2	0 1/2	1 1/4
30000 Westminster United, Llanarmon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 West Pateley Bridge, t, c, Yorkshire	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 West Phoenix, t, c, Cardigan	0 8	0 1/2	1 1/4
5190 West Police, t, c, Day	5 5	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 West Vor, t, c, (21 sh.) Breage	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
2048 West Wheal Franches, t, c, Illogan	29 6	0 1/2	1 1/4
3000 West Wheal Pector, t, c, Redruth	1 12	0 1/2	1 1/4
1000 West Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogan	25 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 West Wye Valley, t, c, Montgomery	3 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Wheal Agar, t, c, Illogan	14 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6144 Wheal Bassett, t, c, Illogan	34 2	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Wheal Coates United, t, c, St. Agnes	0 12	0 1/2	1 1/4
2585 W. Comford, t, c, No. Tre, Gwynn	2 1	0 1/2	1 1/4
15000 Wheal George, t, c, Carnarvon	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Wheal Grenville, t, c, Carnarvon	15 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12288 Wheal Jane, t, c, Kea	1 5	0 1/2	1 1/4
10000 Wheal Jewell, t, c, St. Hilary	0 11	0 1/2	1 1/4
25000 Wh. Honey and Trevelian, t, c, Lisk	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
20000 Wheal Owles, t, c, St. Just	7 3	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Wh. Prussia, t, c, Cardigan	2 0	0 1/2	1 1/4
12000 Wheal Russell, t, c, Taviat	2 1	0 1/2	1 1/4
6000 Wheal Sisters, t, c, Lelant	2 15	0 1/2	1 1/4
4096 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	15 16	0 1/2	1 1/4
24000 Yatwith, t, c, Cardigan	1 0	0 1/2	1 1/4

bl, blende; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; sl, slate; st, silver-lead; t, tin; z, zinc; i, iron; a, arsenic.
* Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange; ‡ have paid dividends.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS; TRAMWAYS; COMPANIES; GAS, IRON AND COAL, WAGON COMPANIES, &c.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Clos. pr.
10000 Anglo-España, <i>sol</i> (5000 sh. 10L.)	2 0	0 1/2
15000 Birdseye Creek, <i>t, c</i> , California	4 0	0 1/2 1/2
30000 Blue Tent, <i>ag</i> , California	5 0	0 1/2 2 3/4
40000 Brazilian, <i>t, c</i> , Brazil	1 0	0 1/2 1 1/2
10000 Buena Ventura, <i>t, c</i> , Spain (22 sh.)	1 10	0 1/2
15000 Canada, <i>t, c</i> , Canada	1 0	0 1/2
82500 Canadian, <i>c, sol</i> , Canada	4 0	0 1/2 1 1/2
34433 Cedar Creek, <i>t, c</i> , California	5 0	0 1/2
120000 Chontales, <i>t, c</i> , Nicar. (90000 iss)	1 0	0 1/2
150000 Colar, <i>t, c</i> , Mysore	1 0	0 1/2
75000 Colombian Hydraulic, <i>t, c</i> , Colombia	1 0	0 1/2
65000 Colorado United, <i>t, c</i> , Colorado	5 0	0 2 1/2 2 3/4
90000 Consolidated Mining	1 0	0 3/4 1 1/2
20000 Devala Moya, <i>c</i> , Wynaad	1 0	0 2 1/2 2 1/2
100000 Don Pedro North del Rey	1 0	0 3/4 1 1/2
20000 English Australian, <i>c</i> , Victoria	1 0	0 1/2
100000 Exchequer, <i>t, c</i> , California	1 0	0 3/4 1 1/2
100000 Frontenac, <i>t, c</i> , Ontario, Canada	1 0	0 1/2
10000 Hornachos, <i>t, c</i> , Spain	10 0	0 10 10 1/2
12000 Hultafalt, <i>t, c</i> , Orebro, Sweden	5 0	0 2 1/2
100000 Ind. Glenrock, <i>c</i> , Wynaad (fy. pd.)	1 0	0 1/2 1 1/2
15000 Indian McLean, <i>t, c</i> , Chihuahua	5 0	0 1/2
15000 Indian Phoenix, <i>c</i> , Wynaad	0 5	0 3/4 1 1/2 pm
10000 Isabelle, <i>t, c</i> , California	1 0	0 1/2
10000 I.X.L., <i>t, c</i> , California	1 0	0 1/2
10000 Javali, <i>c</i> , Nicaragua	2 0	0 1/2
50000 Kapanga, <i>c</i> , New Zealand	1 0	0 1/2
65000 London and California, <i>c</i> , <i>t</i>	2 0	0 3/4 1 1/2
7587 Lusitania, Portugal, <i>t</i> (fy. pd.)	5 0	0 1/2
9000 Missouri, <i>t</i> , pref (fully paid)	10 0	0 10 10 1/2
15000 Mysore, <i>t, c</i> , India	1 0	0 1/2
135000 Nevada de Santa Fe, <i>t, c</i> , Spain	1 0	0 1/2
10000 New Fronto & Boliv., <i>c</i> , Colombia	1 0	0 1/2
10000 New Gold Run, <i>ag</i> , California	1 0	0 1/2
200000 Nouv. Monde, <i>c</i> , Venez. (en com.)	1 0	0 3/4 1 1/2
3000 Oregon, <i>c</i> , Oregon, U.S. (pref. sh.)	4 0	0 1/2
50000 Panuicillo, <i>c</i> , Chili	4 0	0 4 1/2 5
80000 Pestarena United, <i>c</i> , Italy	3 0	0 3/4 1 1/2 1/4
80000 Piercliette (20000 pref.)	2 0	0 1/2
100000 Placeres, <i>t, c</i> , California	1 0	0 2 1/2 2 1/2
20000 Ravenscliff, <i>t, c</i> , Zind, <i>c</i> , S. Africa	10 0	0 1/2
8600 Rio Grande do Sul (and 31,000 pref.)	5 0	0 1/2
100000 Rossa Grande, <i>c</i> , Brazil (1 sh.)	1 0	0 1/2 1 1/2
25300 Ruby and Dunderberg, <i>c</i> , Nevada	10 0	0 6 1/2 6 1/2
200 Difto (10 per cent. deb. conv.)	50 0	0 1/2
34000 San Pedro, <i>c</i> , Chili	1 12	0 6 1/2
10000 So. Indian, <i>t, c</i> , Madras (fully paid)	1 0	0 1/2 2 1/2
100000 South-East Wynaad, <i>c</i> , India	1 0	0 1/2 1 1/2
43174 United Mexican, <i>t, c</i> , Mexico	29 5	0 3 1/2 2 1/2
100000 V. & A. Rheinbreit, <i>c</i> , Ger. <i>p</i>	2 0	0 1/2 1 1/2
75000 Yorke Peninsula, <i>c</i> , S. Aust.	1 0	0 3/4 1 1/2
54800 Yorke Pen., <i>c</i> , South Aust. Pref.	1 0	0 3/4 1 1/2